



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Edue T. 918.53.450

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



THE ESSEX INSTITUTE
TEXT-BOOK COLLECTION

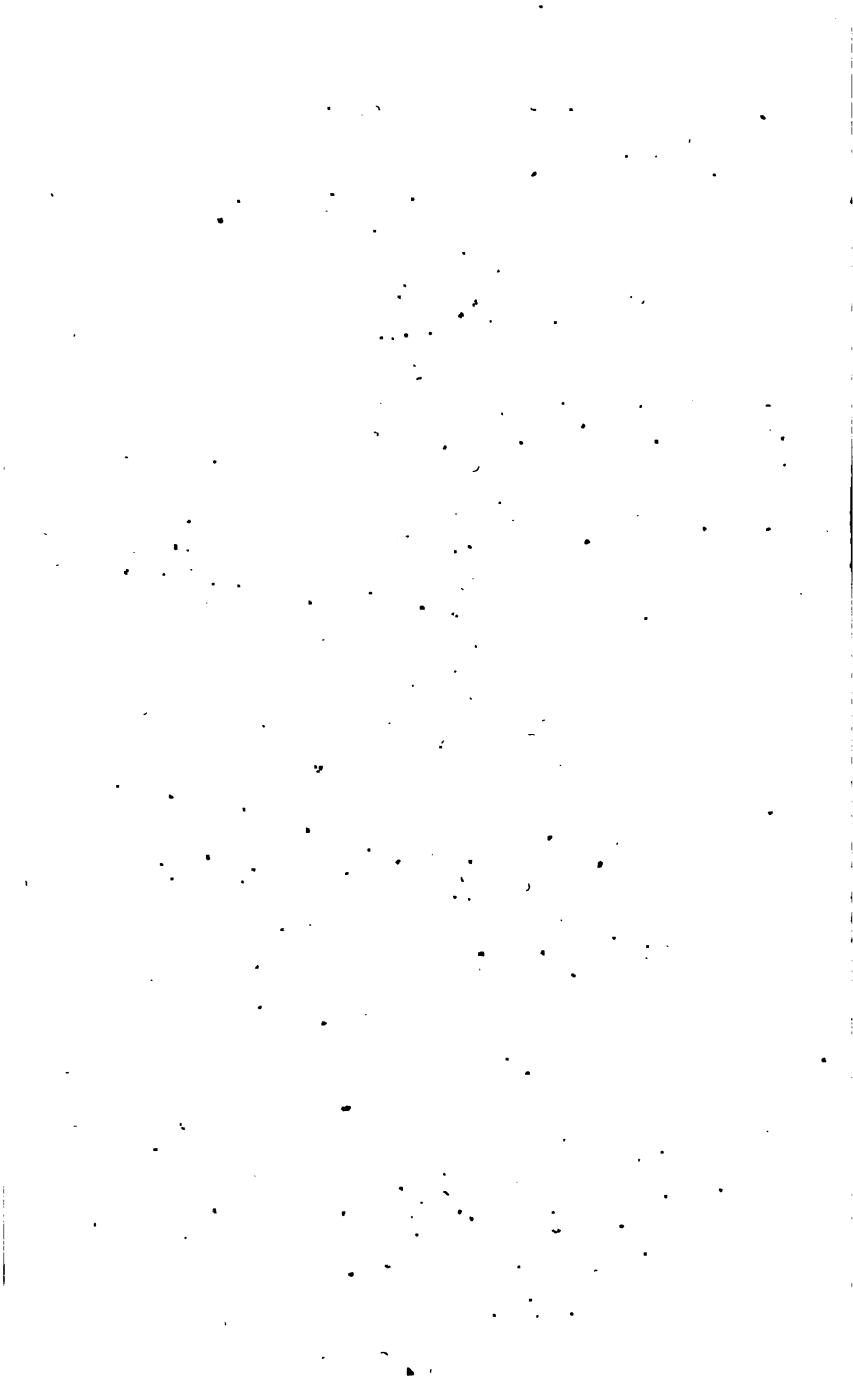
GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON
OF NEW YORK

JANUARY 25, 1924



3 2044 097 061 675

[Handwritten signature]







EPITOME
OF
GREEK AND ROMAN
MYTHOLOGY.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND A VOCABULARY,

BY

JOHN S. HART, LL.D.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL, A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, ETC. ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:
LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.
1853.

Edw T 918.53.450
✓

MARYARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON
JANUARY 25, 1924

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by
LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of
Pennsylvania.

STEREOTYPED BY J. FAGAN.

T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.

(2)

P R E F A C E.

THE Latin text of the following volume has been for a long time in use, in France, as a part of a course of elementary instruction in classical learning. It was prepared by some of the same band of eminent scholars to whom we are indebted for the "*Historia Sacra*," "*Historia Græca*," and several other works of that description. It was intended originally to follow those works, and hence was called "*Appendix*," or, more fully, "*Appendix de Diis et Heroibus Poeticis*." As this title is significant only in connexion with the preceding volumes, to which the work was a sequel, it seemed proper, in publishing it as a separate volume, to change the title, so as to express more simply and precisely its contents.

The volume is in fact a brief, but very comprehensive and perspicuous epitome of classical mythology, written in the purest Latin, — the diction being taken almost entirely from Ovid and Virgil, — and of rare value, both as a text-book of Latin and a text-book of mythology.

It is recommended, accordingly, that the student, after having gone through the book as an exercise in translation and grammar, should then study it as he would study history, or any book of that kind: that is, that he should prepare himself to answer questions in regard to the facts stated in the several chapters. To facilitate an exercise of this kind, questions have been placed at the bottom of the page. Notes, explanatory of poetical and historical allusions, and of grammatical forms and idioms, are also given, but are put by themselves, at the end of the volume. This method has been found better to subserve the business of instruction, than to insert the notes at the bottom of each page and immediately adjacent to the text. In preparing the vocabulary, much care has been bestowed upon the derivation of the words, as well as upon the meaning, and both have been given in a form that, it is believed, will be striking to the eye and easy of reference. The quantity of the vowels has been carefully marked both in the text and in the vocabulary. Also, in the English translation of the proper names, the accented syllable has been marked. The tables of grammatical forms, in the beginning of the book, it is believed, will be a valuable aid in parsing.

INDEX OF CHAPTERS.

PART FIRST.

OF THE GODS.

	PAGE
I. SATURN	13
II. CYBELE.....	15
III. JUPITER.....	19
IV. JUNO.....	21
V. APOLLO.....	23
VI. DIANA	27
VII. BACCHUS.....	27
VIII. MERCURY.....	30
IX. VENUS.....	31
X. NEPTUNE.....	32
XI. PLUTO.....	33
XII. PAN, FAUNUS, SATYRS, ETC.....	35

PART SECOND.

OF THE DEMIGODS AND HEROES.

	PAGE
XIII. THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.....	40
XIV. PERSEUS.....	41
XV. HERCULES.....	43
XVI. THESEUS.....	47
XVII. CASTOR AND POLLUX.....	50
XVIII. JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS.....	51
XIX. CADMUS.....	54
XX. ŒDIPUS.....	56
XXI. ETEOCLES AND POLYNICES.....	58
XXII. TANTALUS.....	59
XXIII. TROJAN KINGS.....	62
XXIV. CAUSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.....	64
XXV. THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.....	66
XXVI. AGAMEMNON AND ORESTES.....	68
XXVII. ULYSSES.....	70
XXVIII. ÆNEAS.....	73
XXIX. THE USE OF THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY	73

PRONOUNS.

Ego, mēi, mīhi, mē; nōs, nōstrī, nōbīs.

Tū, tūi, tibi, tē; vōs, vēstrī, vōbīs.

Sūs, sibi, sē.

Illū, illā, illud; illiūs; illi; illūm, illām, illud; illō, illā; illi, illā, illi; illorūm, illārūm; illis; illōs, illās, illā.
So also decline *istū, istā, istud.*

Hic, hēc, hōc; hūjūs; huic; hūnc, hānc, hōc; hōc, hāc; hī, hē, hēc; hōrūm, hārūm; his; hōs, hās, hēc.

Is, ēā, id; ejūs; ei; eūm, eām, id; eō, eā, eō; ī, eā, ēā; eorūm, ēārūm; eis, or iis; eōs, ēās, ēā.—Idēm, ēādēm, idēm, is composed of is and dem, thus: ejūsdēm, ēidēm, eūdēm, ēandēm, idēm, &c.

*Ipse, ipsā, ipsūm; ipsiūs; ipsi; ipsūm, ipsām; ipso, ipsā; ipsi, ipsā, ipsā; ipsorūm, ipsārūm; ipsiis; ipsois, ipsās, ipsā.—*So also decline *unūs—ullūs—tōtūs—solūs, ā, ūm—ūter, utrā, utrūm; gen. utrīūs, &c.—āliēr, which makes i short in the gen. ālīērīūs; dat. ālīērī—āliūs, which has always i long in the gen. āliūs; dat. ālīi.*

*Quis, quī, quē, quōd, or quīd; cūjūs; cui; quēm, quām, quōd, quīd; quō, quā; quī, quē, quē; quōrūm, quārūm; quībūs, or quois; quōs, quās, quē.—*Composed of *quis* and *qui*: *āliquis, āliquā, āliquōd, āliquīd; ālicūjūs; ālicui, &c.—*Quisnām, quēnām, quōdnām, quīdnām; cūjūsnām, cui-nām, &c. So also decline *quīdām, quēdām, quōddām; cūjūsdām, &c.*

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
IND. PR.	o, ās, āt. āmūs, ātīs, ānt.	ēo, ēs, ēt. ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.	o (to), is, it. imūs, itīs, unt (ūnt).	io, is, it. imūs, itīs (ūnt).
IMP.	ābām, ābās, ābāt. ābāmūs, ābātīs, ābānt.	ēbām, ēbās, ēbāt. ēbāmūs, ēbātīs, ēbānt.	ēbām, ēbās, ēbāt. ēbāmūs, ēbātīs, ēbānt.	iebām, iebās, iebāt. iebāmūs, iebātīs, iebānt.
PERF.	i, istī, it. imūs, isīs, ērūt (ērē).	.....	.....	.....
PLUP.	ērām, ērās, ērāt. ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērānt.	.....	.....	.....
1st Fut.	ābo, ābīs, ābīt. ābimūs, ābitīs, ābānt.	ēbo, ēbīs, ēbīt. ēbimūs, ēbitīs, ēbānt.	.....	.....
2d Fut.	ēro, ēris, ērit. ērīmūs, ēritīs, ērīnt.	.....	ām, ēs, ēt. ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.	iam, iēs, iēt. iemūs, ietīs, iēnt.
IMPER.	ā (āto), āto. ātē (ātētē), ānto.	e (eto), eto. ētē (ētētē), ēnto.	.....	.....
SUBJ. PR.	ēm, ēs, ēt. ēmūs, ētīs, ēnt.	ēām, ēās, ēāt. ēāmūs, ēātīs, ēānt.	ē (to), ēto. iē (iētē), ūnto (ūnto).	i (ito), ito. iūtē (iūtētē), iūnto.
IMP.	ārēm, ārēs, ārēt. ārēmūs, ārētīs, ārēnt.	ērēm, ērēs, ērēt. ērēmūs, ērētīs, ērēnt.	āmūs, ātīs, ānt. ērēm, ērēs, ērēt.	iamūs, iātīs, iānt. irēm, irēs, irēt.
PERF.	ērīm, ēris, ērīt. ērīmūs, ēritīs, ērīnt.	.....	ērēmūs, ērētīs, ērēnt.	irēmūs, irētīs, irēnt.
PLUP.	issēm, issēs, issēt. issēmūs, issētīs, issēnt.	.....	.....	.....
IMP. PR.	ārē. issē.	ērē.	ērē.	irē.

* The quantity of i is not marked in ēris, ērimūs, ēritīs: these terminations, though short in prose, are long in verse, when preceded by two short syllables.

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.—PASSIVE.

IND. Pr.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	ōr, ārīś (ārē), ātūr. āmūr, āminī, āntūr. ābār, ābarīś, ābatūr. ābāmūr, ābāmīnī, ābān- ābōr, ābōrīś, ābātūr. [tūr. ābīmūr, ābīmīnī, ābūn- ārē (ātōr), ātōr. [tūr. āmīnī (āminōr), antōr. ēr, ērīś, ētūr. ēmūr, ēminī, ēntūr. ērēr, ārērīś, ārētūr. ērēmūr, ārēmīnī, ārēn- ārī. [tūr. ūs, ā, ūm.	ēōr, ērīś, ētūr. ēmūr, ēminī, ēntūr. ēbār, ēbarīś, ēbatūr. ēbāmūr, ēbāmīnī, ēbān- ēbōr, ēbōrīś, ēbatūr. [tūr. ēbīmūr, ēbīmīnī, ēbūn- ērē (ētōr), ētōr. [tūr. ēmīnī (ēminōr), entōr. ēār, ēārīś, ēātūr. ēāmūr, ēāmīnī, ēāntūr. ērēr, ērērīś, ērētūr. ērēmūr, ērēmīnī, ērēn- ērī. [tūr.	ōr (tōr), ērīś, iōr. [tūr. imūr, imīnī, īntūr. [tun- ēbār, ēbarīś, ēbatūr. ēbāmūr, ēbāmīnī, ēbān- ār, ērīś, ētūr. [tūr. ēmūr, ēminī, ēntūr. ērē (tōr), iōr. imīnī (iminōr), īntōr. ār, ārīś, ātūr. [tuntōr). āmūr, āminī, āntūr. ērēr, ērērīś, ērētūr. ērēmūr, ērēmīnī, ērēn- ērī. [tūr.	īōr, īrīś, iōr. imūr, imīnī, īntūr. īēbār, īēbarīś, īēbatūr. īēbāmūr, īēbāmīnī, īē- īār, īērīś, īētūr. [bāntūr. īēmūr, īēmīnī, īēntūr. īrē (ītōr), iōr. īmīnī (iminōr), īntōr. īār, īārīś, īātūr. īāmūr, īāmīnī, īāntūr. īrēr, īrērīś, īrētūr. īrēmūr, īrēmīnī, īrēn- īrī. [tūr.
IMP. Pr.	Subj. Pr.	Imp.	Inf. Pr.	Part.

THE VERB SUM.

Pres.	Imperf.	Perf.	Pluperf.	1st Fut.	2d Fut.
sūm, ēs, ēst, sūmūs, ēsūs, sūnt.	ērām, ērās, ērāt, ērāmūs, ērātūs, ērānt.	fui, fuisī, fuit, fuisūs, fuisītūs, fuisērūt (fūērē).	fūērām, fūērās, fūērāt, fūērāmūs, fūērātūs, fū- ērāt.	ēro, ērīs, ērīt, ērīmūs, ērītūs, ērūt.	fūērō, fūērīs, fūērīt, fūērīmūs, fūērītūs, fūērūt.
INDICATIVE.					
SUBJUNCTIVE.					
sīm, sīs, sīt, sīmūs, sīsūs, sīnt.	ēsēm (fōrēm), ēsēs, ēsēt, ēsēmūs, ēsēsūs, ēsētūs.	fūērīm, fūērīs, fūērīt, fūērīmūs, fūērītūs, fūērīt.	fūēsēm, fūēsēs, fūēsēt, fūēsēmūs, fūēsēsūs, fū- ēsēt.	Infm. Pres. ēssē. Perf. fūēsē. Fut. fōrē.	Part. Fut. fūērūs, fūērāt, fūērūt.

GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

(xi)



GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.



PART FIRST.

OF THE GODS.



CHAPTER FIRST.

SATURN.

DEORUM antiquissimus habebatur Cælum. Duo ejus filii celebrantur à poëtis: Tempus, sive Saturnus, et Titānus. Hic, etsi priore loco genitus foret, eique proinde impērium orbis deberetur, jus tamen suum remisit concessitque Saturno, rogante Vestā matre, sed eā tamen lege, ut Saturnus masculam prolem educaret nullam. His ita constitutis, Saturnus mares statim editos devorabat, invitā vehementer uxore, quæ uno partu Jovem et Junonem enixa, solum Junonem ostendit Saturno, Jovem occultavit. Sensit dolum Titānus, ac Saturnum acie

QUESTIONS.—Who was accounted the most ancient of the gods?—What two sons had he?—Which of these sons was the elder?—On what condition did Titan resign the sovereignty of the world to Saturn?—How did Saturn attempt to fulfil this condition?—How did Saturn's wife prevent its fulfilment?—What did Titan

victum in vincula conjecit. Is liberatus postea fuit per Jovem filium suum, à quo Titanes, bellum pro Titano patre redintegantes, fuere profligati.

Saturnus, vinculis liberatus, cum in fati esse cognovisset futurum ut ab eodem Jove regno spoliaretur, illi struxit insidias, ac bellum etiam indixit. Jupiter debellatum patrem caelo expulit. Saturnus, amisso caelo, in eam Italiae partem, ubi Roma condita postmodum est, venit, quae Latium fuit appellata, quod ibi latuisset.

Extorrem Deum Janus, Latii rex, benignè accepit, ac vicissim à Saturno donatus est insigni prudentia, cujus ope meminerat praeterita, futura prospiciebat; unde biceps, seu bifrons, appellatur. Eo regnante, mores optimi artesque viguerunt, quae illi aetati nomen aureae fecerunt.

Saturni festa dicebantur Saturnalia, et Decembri mense celebrata sunt per dies primo tres, deinde quatuor, tum quinque, ac plures. Per eos dies Senatus non habebatur; vacabant scholae; munera ultrò citroque mittebantur ab amicis; de sentibus supplicium sumere, ac bellum indicare, nefas; servis mensae accumbentibus ministrabant domini, et servorum vicem implebant, ad refrigerandam videlicet memoriam pristinae, quae florebat Saturno regnante, libertatis, cum nemo serviret.

do when he perceived the trick? — By whom was Saturn afterwards released? — Who else were routed by Jupiter, and on what occasion? — How was the sovereignty of Heaven finally decided? — What became of Saturn when expelled from Heaven? — Whence the name "Latium?" — Who received the exiled deity? — With what did Saturn endow Janus, in reward for this kindness? — What was the state of the world during Saturn's reign in Latium? — What were the Saturnalia? — When were they celebrated? — How long? — What customs were observed during

Jānus de quo proximè facta mentio est, pingēbātur cum clāvi et virgā. Virgam gerēbat, quāsi viārum præsēs; clāvim, quia domōrum jānuas et sēras invēnisse credēbātur: ab eo Jānuārius mensis duxit nōmen; ārae duodēcim eīdem ponēbantur, pro numēro mensium; utque sunt anni tempestātes quātuor, itā quātuor ipsi frontes aliquandō dātæ. In omnibus sacrificiis appellābātur primo lōco, quippè qui primus āras et sacrōrum ritūs instituisset. Ejus templum Rōmæ claudēbātur pāce compōsitā, patēbat flāgrante bello.

CHAPTER SECOND.

CYBELE.

CYBELE, Saturni uxor, vāria sortitur āpud poētas nōmīna; Dindymēne vocātur, Berecynthia et Idæa, à montibus Phrýgiæ Dindýmo, Idā, et Berecyntho, ūbi præcipuè colēbātur: Magna Māter, quia Dii plūrīmi maxīmique ex eā nāti: Ops, et Tellus, quia, ut Saturnus

the Saturnalia?—How was Janus represented?—Why was he painted bearing a rod?—Why with a key?—What month took its name from him?—How many altars were erected to him, and why?—With how many fronts was he represented, and why?—Why was Saturn invoked before the other gods, in the sacrifices?—What peculiar custom was observed in regard to his temple at Rome?

Who was Saturn's wife?—Whence did she get the names Dindymēne, Berecynthia, and Idæa?—Why was she called Great Mother (Magna Mater)?—Why called Tellus?—Why

coelo, sic illa terræ præerat, òpemque mortālībus ferēbat: Rhea, quia è terrâ fluunt omnia, et gignuntur.

Dicta quòque Vesta reperitur; vulgò tãmen Vesta Saturni mäter, non conjux, pōnitur. Itãque duas aliqui Vestas constituunt: ūnam Cœli conjugem, et mätrem Saturni; altēram jūniōrem, et Saturni uxōrem. Sēniōrem eandem esse cum Cybēle, ac Tellūre censent. Pingēbatur illa sēdens, quia terra stat, suis librāta pondēribus; tympanum gerēbat mānu, quia terra ventos in sinu continet, qui erumpunt indē cum fragōre; adērant circū belluæ; curru vehēbatur, quem trahēbant leōnes; cāput flōribus, plantisque, sæpius coronā è turribus et murōrum pinnis conflātā, cingēbatur.

Jūnior Vesta igni præerat, eique āram Nūma Pompilius consēcrāvit, et ignem in ārā perpētuum fovēri jussit, cūjus alendi cūram virgīnibus Vestālībus demandāvit. Si cāsu exstinguērētur, indicēbatur justitium, et pūblica privātaque negōtia intermittēbantur; dōnec prodigium illud infaustum expiātum fuisset: si Vestālīum incūriā, gravīter in eas animadvertēbatur. Quotannis renovābatur ignis ille Calendis Martiis, petītā non ab igne ālio, sed à Sōle, flammā.

Ops? — Why Rhea? — What is remarked of the name Vesta? — Which of the two Vestas was the same as Cybele? — Why was Cybele represented in a sitting posture? — Why carrying a timbrel in her hand? — By what was she drawn? — With what was her head encircled? — Over what did the younger Vesta preside? — Who dedicated an altar to her? — What was enjoined in regard to the fire upon the altar of Vesta? — To whom was the care of the Vestal fire committed? — What took place if by any chance this fire was extinguished? — What was done to the Vestal virgins, if the fire went out through their carelessness? — How often was this fire renewed? — In what month? — Whence

Cybēles festa Megalēsia vocābantur; sacerdōtes dicēbantur Galli, à Gallo, Phrýgiæ flūvio, cūjus aquā epōtā, in rābiem versi lacerābant se cultris, cāput rotābant, et adversis frontibus inter se vēlut ārietābant: undē illis etiā Corybantes nōmen fuit. Tondēbant iīdem cōmam in priōri capītis parte, stōlā mūliēbri ērant indūti: Jōvem in Crētā insulā āluērant; quas ob causas Curētes parīter dictos vōlunt. Dēniquē repēriuntur appellāti sæpē Dactyli, Idæi: Dactyli quīdem (quæ vox Græca *digitos* significat), quia dēcem, quot in mānibus digiti, ērant: vel quod, instar digitōrum, quibus mānus ambæ utantur, Divæ præstō essent ad omne socrōrum obsēquium; Idæi vērō, quia Idam, Phrýgiæ montem, incolēbant. Sācra Cybēles celēbrābant inconditis clamōribus, fistulis, tibiis ac tympanis percrepantibus. Rōmæ à fēminis fiēbant eādē in templo ac lōco socrēto, quod Opertum nuncupābant, exclūsis vīris.

Saturni et Opis, seu Cybēles, filia Cēres fuit, Dea frūgum, et inventrix frumenti. Quamobrem cum spīcē corōnā pingitur, et plēnis ubērībus, ex quo Mammōsæ, et Almæ nōmen est adepta, quod omnes ālat. Fācem gestābat, quia filiam Proserpīnam à Plutōne raptam, diū quæsīvit; cūmq; somnum præ mōrōre capēre non posset, ei papāver edendum præbuisse Jūpiter dicītur,

was the new fire obtained? — What were the festivals of Cybele called? — What were her priests called, and why? — What other name was given to them? — What is said of their dress? — What other names have they? — Why were they called Dactyli? — Why Idæi? — How did they celebrate the festivals of Cybele? — By whom were they celebrated at Rome? — Give the parentage of Ceres. — Of what was she the patron? — How is she represented? — Why is she called Alma? — Why is

cujus ea vis est, ut somnum conciliet. Hinc papavera mœnu tenēbat.

Usa est Triptolēmo adjutōre ad monstrandam hominibus serendi artem. Erat hic Eleusini rēgis, apud quem Proserpinam Cēres quærens divertērat, filius. In eodem oppido Eleusi coepta sunt primū perāgi Cerēris sēcra, Eleusina dicta : in iis incredibile servabatur silentium, ac summum nefas putabatur ex illis aliquid ewulgare.

Alia duo Cerēris festa memorantur in scriptōribus antiquis : Thesmophōria, quia Cēres Athēniensibus lēges descripsērat : et Ambarvālia, instituta ad fertilitatem et ubertatem impētrandam arvis, quæ tunc ambiēbantur à supplicantibus, unde festo nōmen. Vinum ab āris Cerēris amovēbatur ; immolabatur illi porcus, quia fruges et sata rostro ēruit. Agrōrum limitibus præerat Deus Terminus ; ejus festa, Terminālia dicēbantur. Cerērem in Græciā regnasse Dīvus Augustinus trādit, artemque āgros colendi edocuisse, ac per eam factum ut Græcia suis frugibus uteretur, cū antea frumento aliundē importato vixisset.

she represented with a torch in her hand ? — Why with poppies ? — For what purpose did she use the assistance of Triptolemus ? — Who was he ? — Where were the festivals of Ceres first observed ? — What was there peculiar about them ? — What two other festivals were held in honour of Ceres, and what was the occasion of each ? — What two peculiarities are mentioned concerning her worship ? — What was the office of the god Terminus ? — What does Augustine say of Ceres ?

CHAPTER THIRD.

JUPITER.

JUPITER, Saturni et Cybēles filius, postquā pātrē agisset in fūgā, regnum mundi cum frātribus itā divisit, ut cœlum sibi vindicāret, āquas Neptūno, infēros Plutōni regendos permittēret. Non diū tranquillū regnū hābuit; Tellus enim, Titāni uxor, dōlens filios suos Titānas à Jōve interfectos, Gigantes procreāvit, mōle vīribusque spectandos; qui, congestis in cumūlū montibus, Jōvem cœlo detrūdēre aggressi sunt; sed fulmīnibus dejecti, et suis obtrīti montibus, pēnas Jōvi dēdēre. Vocāti ab illo in bellī et pericūlī partē Dii, cū se impārem unum tot hostibus crēdēret, sic Gigantum conspectu perterrefacti sunt, ut omnes in Ægyptum fūgerint, ibique sub vāriis animantium formis lātuerint. Hīnc factum ut belluas Ægypti colērent pro nūminibus. Bacchus tāmen spēcīe leōnis indūtus, rem strēnuē aliquantis per gessit hortante Jōve, et Evōhe, id est, *Euge, fili*, ingeminante.

Jūpiter pacātū adeptus regnū, cūram ad formandos homīnes contulit. Eum imitātus Promētheus finxit stā-

What was the parentage of Jupiter? — When Jupiter had expelled Saturn from heaven, what threefold division of the world did he make? — How was the tranquillity of Jupiter's dominions soon disturbed? — In what manner did the Giants attempt to drive Jupiter out of heaven? — What did the other gods do, when summoned by Jupiter to assist him in the war against the Giants? — What custom did this give rise to in Egypt? — What did Bacchus do on this occasion? — When Jupiter had quieted his kingdom, to what did he turn his

tuas quasdam hominum ex argillâ, illasque rapto è curru solis igne animâvit. Promēthēi temeritatem indignè ferens Jūpiter, negotium Vulcāno dedit, ut eum in Caucasō monte religāret: addidit vultūrem, qui laniāret viscēra in nōvos cruciātus renascentia. Severitatem Jōvis iniquè tulerunt cæteri Dii, ac doloerunt quod sibi ūni formandōrum hominum jus arrogāret. Quārē, collātis studiis et muneribus, muliērem effinxēre, quam Pandōram appellārun, quāsi ex omnium dōnis conflātā. Jūpiter Supērūm arrogantiam ultūrus, illi capsulā dedit, infelix mūnus; in eam quippē congesta erant omnia naturæ mālā. Hanc Pandōra quū detūlisset ad Epimētheum, Promēthēi frātre, ille, impulsus cūriositate prāvā, sive, ut alii narrant, ejus uxor capsulā aperuit; ex eāque pestes omnis genēris in orbem terrārum evolārunt, solā spe in fundo capsulæ relictā. Hinc ætas ferrea et scelērum collūvies nāta est.

Jōvem non ūnum in Crētā regnāsse doctōrum opīnio est: omnium celeberrimum Abrahamo supparem Eusebius facit. Pātre spoliāvit regno, quod itā cum suis frātribus Neptūno et Plutōne divisit, ut ipsi rēgiōnes ad ortum sitæ, Plutōni occīdua pars insulæ, Neptūno maritimi tractus, obvērint. Hinc Jūpiter cœli, Neptūnus

attention? — Who imitated him? — How did Prometheus proceed? — How did Jupiter punish his temerity? — How did the other gods like the claim of Jupiter to the sole right of forming men? — What did they do? — How did Jupiter punish their arrogance? — What further is said of Pandora and her box? — What is the opinion of the learned in regard to Jupiter? — With whom does Eusebius make the most celebrated one contemporary? — How is the fable of the sky being assigned to Jupiter, the sea to Neptune, and the lower regions to Pluto, explained?

māris, Plūto inferōrum rex nūmenque dictus est. Jōvis nōmīne āpud Poētas āer ut plūrīmūm significātur, sive cōelum : ut nōmīne Junōnis, quæ Jōvis conjux, terra ; quia è cōelo terrāque, omnia gignuntur.

Ejusdem Jōvis vāria sunt āpud scriptōres prōfānos nōmīna ; hæc frēquentiōra : *Diespiter* vocātur, quāsi diēi pāter ; *Ferētrius*, vel quōd hostes feriret, vel quōd in ejus templum ferrentur opīma spōlia ; *Stātor* (itā est à Rōmūlo dictus), quōd Romanōrum contrā Sabīnos pugnantium fūgam stitērat ; *Xēnius*, sive *Hospitālis*, quia gerēbat hospitum cūram. *Vējōvis* et *Vēdius*, tunc appellābātur, quūm rogābātur ne quid inferret māli : et inter sinistra noxiaque nūmīna censēbātur ; factæ vōces istæ sunt ex interjectione *væ*, quæ māli ōmīnis est, et dūplici genitīvo, altēro Græco, altēro Latīno, *Jōvis* scilicet et *Dios*.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

JUNO.

JUNO, Jōvis sōror et conjux, matrimōniis præerat, ac partūbus feliciter edendis, tūmque Prōnūba, Lucīna, et Ilythya nominābātur. Ejus filia Hēbe, Juventūtis dea,

— What is the name Jupiter often used to signify in the poets ?
 — What similar use is made of the name Juno ? — Why is Jupiter called Diespiter ? — Feretrius ? — Stator ? — Xenius, or Hospitalis ? — Vejovis, and Vedius ?

In what double relation was Juno to Jupiter ? — Over what did she preside ? — What were the names given to her on this account ? — What is said of her daughter Hebe ? — Of Mars ? —

nectar Jōvi tamdiū miscuit, dūm ejus lōcum Ganimēdes, à Jōve in āquīlam mutāto raptus, occupāvit. Edidit etiam Jūno Martem, belli armōrumque præsīdem, cūjus sōror Bellōna, sive Enyō: dēnīquē Vulcānum, sed distortum et informem. Horrui partum degenērem Jūpīter, et calce in terras dejēct. Vulcānus, crūre inter cadendum fracto, claudus remansit. Jūpīter, ut infortūnium hoc solārētur, illum præfēcit fābricandis fulmīnibus. Officinæ Vulcāni, Lemnos, Lipāra; Ætna; adjutōres et administrī fuēre Cyclōpes, ita dicti, quōd ūnum in fronte mēdiā oculum habērent.

Cætērūm offensus Jūpīter et arrogantīā Junōnis, et postrēmo partu, eam fastidīre, atque ālias amāre cœpit. Imō Pallādem, à fecundo capīte productam, bello parīter præesse, littērisque vōluit. Vulgō tāmen, cūm litterārum est præses, Minerva nuncupātur. Olēa ipsi dicāta ērat, pācis insigne; nam et pāce gaudent littēræ, et belli finis præmiumque pax esse dēbet. Ab Athēniensībus præcipuē culta fuit. Intērīm Jūno marītum in pellicum amōres turpiter effūsum observans, illi custōdem appōsuit centum oculīs prædītum, Argum nōmīne. Molestum observatōrem Jūpīter, opērā Mercūrii, obtruncāvit; ejus oculos Jūno indidit pavōnis caudæ. Argum ipsum, ut ālii vōlunt, in pavōnem mutāvit.

Junōnis famūla et nuntia Iris fuit, quamvis opēram

Of Bellona? — Of Vulcan? — How did Jupiter regard and treat Vulcan? — How did Jupiter compensate Vulcan for his lameness? — What is said of the Cyclops? — How was Pallas produced? — What double office had she? — As the goddess of letters, what is she generally called? — Why was the olive sacred to her? — By whom was she chiefly worshipped? — Give an account of Argus. — Of Iris. — Whence the name “Gradi-

aliquandò Jōvi, cætērisque Dīs navāset. De Marte addo, illum Gradivum appellāri solitum, quandò sæviēbat; *grādior* enim prōpriē de milītibus in āciem procurrentibus dīcitur: Quirīnum vērò, cūm tranquillus et mītis ērat, sumpto nōmīne à Sabīno vocābūlo, *Cūris*, seu *Quīris*, quod hastam significat. Id nōmīnis Rōmūlo quōque, Martis filio, tribūtum est. Sālii, Martis sācerdōtes, urbem obībant saltando, et clýpeos sācros, quibus nomen ancīlia, circumfērendo.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

APOLLO.

JUPITER, sprētā Junōne, Latōnam adamāvit, ex eāque suscēpit Apollīnem et Dīānam. Priusquā in lācem edērentur, Jūno Terram obsēcrāvit, ut nullum Latōnæ, ūbi consistēre posset ac parēre, lōcum relinqueret. Promīsīt Terra excludendam omnībus lōcis Latōnam, præterquā ab insulā Dēlo, quæ tunc fruitābat incerto mārī, ac fērē semper fluctibus ērat obrūta. Sed Neptūnus, Latōnam miserātus, Dēlum stabīlem reddīdit, ac jussit emergēre. Hinc Apollo Dēlii cognōmen est nactus ab insulā natāli.

vus," as applied to Mars?—Whence that of "Curis," or "Quiris"?—To whom else is this name applied?

What offspring did Jupiter beget by Latona?—How did Juno try to destroy the offspring of Latona?—How far did Terra grant Juno's request?—What was originally the condition of Delos?—How did Neptune change its condition, and why?—What name did Apollo obtain from his birthplace?—

Ejus filius *Æsculāpius*, cūm artem medicā a pātre et Chirōne Centauro didicisset, tantūm in eā profecit, ut Hippolytūm, Thēsei filiūm, a monstribus marinis discerp- tum, ad vitā revocāret. Quo facto Jūpiter auctoritatem suam lædi rātus, *Æsculāpiū* fulmīne percussit. Apollo vicissim Cylōpes, fulmīnis fābricatōres, quōniam sævire in Jōvem ipsum non potērat, interēmit. Exarsit iracundiā grāvi Jūpiter, et Apollīnem cœlo pulsum, divinitate per aliquot annos spoliāvit.

Redactus in ordinem Apollo, multis incommōdis afflic- tātus est; ac, ne periret fāmē, opēram suam locāvit Admēto, Thessaliæ rēgi, cūjus grēges pascendos accēpit. Hinc Deus pastōrum habitus fuit, eique immolābātur lūpus, ōvium pestis. Armenta sic pascentem aliquandō vidit Mercūrius, eique vaccam dōlō subripuit; mox ipsam ejusdem humēris furtim pharētram dētraxit. Daphne in laurum ab eo mutāta fuit. Hyacinthus, quem disco imprūdens colludentem interēmērat, in flōrem cognōmī- nem mutātus est.

At Hyacinthi parentes Apollīnem, ut pœnas ab eo expetērent, insecūti, fugēre coēgērunt in Trōadem, ūbi incidit in Neptūnum, cœlo pariter exsulantem, irāto Jōve, in quem cum Diis aliquot conjurāverat. Ambo ad Lāo-

Who was Apollo's son? — What is said of the proficiency of *Æsculapius* in medicine? — What effect had this wonderful cure upon Jupiter? — How did Apollo avenge himself upon Jupiter for the death of *Æsculapius*? — How then did Jupiter retaliate? — In this degraded condition, what was Apollo obliged to do in order to keep himself from starving? — What tricks did Mercury play upon him while leading a shepherd-life? — What is said of Daphne? — Of Hyacinthus? — What led Apollo to Troas? — How came Neptune also to be there? — What was the

medontem, qui Trōjam tunc ædificābat, confūgiunt, ac pacto prætio nāvant opēram construendis Trōjæ moenibus. Cūm promissam mercēdem nēgāret Lāomēdon, conspīrārunt in perjūrum rēgem; ējusque civitatē Neptūnus immissis āquis evertit magnā ex parte; Apollo pestilentia rēgiōnem devastāvit.

Tot mālīs remedium quæsīvit Lāomēdon; orācūlo consulto, responsum est placandos Apollīnem ac Neptūnum, objectā monstris marīnis Trojānā quotannis virgīne. Sors Hesīōnem, rēgis ipsius filiam, nēci addixērat; Hercūles itā se liberatūrum illam spōpondit, si Lāomēdon quosdam insignes ēquos sibi dāret. Promisit rex; at liberatā filiā, monstris abactis et interfectis, Hercūlem indonātum irrīsumque valēre jussit. Hercūles justo furōre percītus, obsēdit urbem, cēpit, ac rēgem interfecit.

Intēreā, mitigātus Jūpīter, cōelum Apollīni ac divinitatē reddidit. Apollo pristīnum dēcus non mōdō recuperāvit, sed magnā etiam accessiōne cumulāvit. Nam in cōelo lūcis orbi dividendæ mūnus recēpit, quod antea gerēbat; etsi provinciam hanc aliquot poētæ tribuant ūni ē Titānibus, quem Titānem, et Hypērīōnem dixerunt. Hunc alii Sōlis ipsius pātre faciant. Sōlem Ægyptii Hōrum appellābant; Persæ, Mithram.

In terris vērō edēre cōepit orācūla, præsertim Delphis, ūbi sācerdos responsa dābat, insīdens cortīnæ, sive tripōdi, tecto pelle serpentis Pythōnis, ōlīm ab Apollīne interfecti.

compact between these two divinities and Laomedon?—How did they punish Laomedon for not observing the compact?—How was Laomedon required by the oracle to appease them?—What took place between Hercules and Laomedon?—What befel Apollo after his restoration to heaven?—What celebrated oracle did he establish on the earth?—What other art did he

Prætereà invēnit artem canendi, et Marsyam satyrum, à quo fuerat provocātus, victum cantando, exuit pelle. Eamdem canendi artem et poësim docuit Mūsas, Jōvis et Mnemosýnes filias. Nōvem recensentur, Calliōpe, Clío, Erāto, Thālia, Polýhymnia, Urānia, Melpomēne, Terpsichōre, Euterpe; Parnassum unā cum Apollīne incolēbant.

Inter Apollīnis filios celebrātur Phaëton, qui paternum currum, temerè expetitum, cū malè rēgeret, à Jōve percussus, et in Eridānum deturbātus est. Ejus sorōres Hēliādes in pōpulos mutātæ. Inter Apollīnis libēros nonnulli numērant Aurōram. Hæc Tithōnum, Lāomedontis filium, hābuit in mātrimonium eique immortalitatem à Jōve impetrāvit, nec tāmen obtinēre pōtuit, ne senesceret. Itaque sēnio fractus, in cicādam ut mutārētur, exorāvit.

È Tithōno gēnuit Aurōra Memnōnem, qui Priāmo suppētias, in Trojāno bello, tulit. Ab Achille interfectus, à mātře diuturnis lācrýmis, quæ rōrem effēcere, dēplorātus est, et ex ejus rōgo nātæ sunt æves dictæ Memnonīdes. Illi stātuum Ægyptii pōsuērant, quæ, sōlis orientis primōribus rādiis icta, sōnum canōræ vōci similem edere jactābātur.

invent? — To whom especially did he teach this art? — Give an account of the Nine Muses. — Of Phaeton. — Of the Heliades. — Of Aurora. — Of Tithonus. — Of Memnon. — Of the statue of Memnon.

CHAPTER SIXTH.

DIANA.

DIANA, söror Apollinis, eädem in cœlo Lūna, in terris Diāna, in infēris Hecāte, dicēbātur. Hinc triformis Dīva, triceps Hecāte, à poētis nuncupātur.

Venātiōni præsertim addicta, venatōribus præfuit. Eädem virginitatem perpētuo cōluit, et Actæonem venatōrem, quod in eum, ūbi se cum nymphis lavābat, lōcum imprūdens vēnisset, mutāvit in cervum. Insigne templum hābuit Ephēsi, et inter septem orbis mirācula numerātum: āram quōque in Tauricā Chersonēso, ad Pontum Euxinum, in quā ipsi homīnes immolābantur, præsertim si qui naufrāgio ad istas ōras ejecti fuissent.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

BACCHUS.

JUPITER è Semēle suscēpit Bacchum, quem narrant, cū ante tempus in lūcem exiisset, insertum fuisse Jōvis femōri, dōnec menses legitīmi partūs implērentur. Ætāte provecior perāgrāvit orbem terrārum, deque Indiā tri-

What three names has Diana? — What is she hence called by the poets? — Over what pursuit did she preside? — What did she observe? — How did she punish Actæon, and why? — What is remarked of her worship at Ephesus? — Where else had she an altar? — What was offered upon it?

What is related of the birth of Bacchus? — Whither did he

umphāvit. Invēnisse vīnum fertur; eique cāper immolābatur, quia vitium gemmas arrōdit. Primus etiam arātro bōves subjunxisse memōratur: quam ob causam ejus capiti affiguntur cornua, quæ pariter indicant rōbur et audāciam ebriōsis familiārem.

Sācra illi quōque hedēra, quia vīni fūmos nativo frīgōre discutēre crēditur. Eā involūtum et pampinis jaculum gestābat, quem thyrsū vocābant. Eōdem instructæ fēminæ, sparsis cōmis ululantes, sācra Bacchi celēbrābant. Trietērica illis nōmen, quia tertio quōque anno recurrēbant; et Orgia, ob furōrem, quo istæ Bacchantes, pellibus tigrīdum et pantherarū indūtæ, nonnunquam armatæ facibus, per invios montes vagābantur, præsertim in Thrāciā.

Præter illius nōmina, quæ exposuimus in libro quarto Metamorphoseon, vocābatur etiam Dionysius, sive Dionysus, à Jōve, ipsius patre, et ab urbe Nysā, ubi regnāvit; vel à Nysēis nymphis, à quibus educātus est. Apud Latīnos vulgō Liber dicēbatur, quia ebrius libērius nihil, nihil ab omni cūrā solūtius: huic nōmini respondet Græcum Lyæus. Hinc ejus festa vocābantur apud Græcos Dionysia; apud Latīnos vērō Liberālia, sive Bacchanālia.

go, when more advanced in life? — Of what is he the inventor? — Why was the goat sacrificed to him? — What other agricultural invention is ascribed to him? — What is signified by the horns affixed to the head of Bacchus? — Why was the ivy sacred to him? — Give an account of the thyrsus. — How did women celebrate the festivals of Bacchus? — Why were these festivals called Trieterica? — Why Orgies? — Why was Bacchus called Dionysus, or Dionysius? — What was he called among the Latins, and why? — What names were given to his festivals? —

Peculiaria quædam celebrabantur in Atticæ pagis, Ascolia nuncupata, quæ vox utrem significat. Statuébant itaque in præto utres hircinos inflatos, et oleo inunctos. Saltabant per hos rustici unico tantum pede; nam alterum erectum, et in æere libratum habebant. Qui cadebant (quod proprio vocabulo cernuare dictum est à Românis eadem subinde festa imitatis), risu agrestis coronæ, et cachinnis excipiebantur.

Sunt qui adumbratum in Baccho fuisse velint Nemrodum, qui Hebræâ voce Barchus, id est Chusi filius, appellatur. Sunt qui Moïsem in eo expressum pugnent, ac multa proferunt à poetis attributa Baccho, quæ planè in Moïsem quadrant. Plerique omnes Noemum in eo depictum censent, satorem vitis ac vini, sive monstratorem, sive reparatorem. In eam sententiam explicant quæ poetæ de Baccho tradunt: nempe à Naiadibus, fontium nymphis præsidibus, educatum fuisse, ut vinum æquè temperandum docerent.

Pingunt eundem puerili semper vultu, quia ebrii puerorum simillimi sunt: nudum, quia nullum ebrio arcânum est. Furiôsos comites illi addunt, tigres ejus curru subjungunt, quia vinum, excusso ratiônis imperio, intemperantes irâ et furôre incendit, ac belluis simillimos reddit.

What were the Ascolia? — Whence the name? — What amusement took place at the Ascolia? — What scriptural person is supposed by some to have been shadowed forth in Bacchus? — What etymology of the word "Bacchus" is given in support of this view? — What do some others contend? — What is the opinion of most? — Why was Bacchus represented as having been educated by the Naiads? — Why with the face of a boy? — Why naked? — Why accompanied with tigers?

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

MERCURY.

MERCURIUS, Māiā genītus, Atlantis filiā, Jōvis et Deōrum interpres fuit ac nuntius. Itāque ālas in capite et pēdibus habēbat, quō expeditior esset ad mandāta Supērūm perferenda: cadūceum vērō in mānu. Mercūrium narrant incidisse aliquandō in duos angues inter se dimicantes, ūtrumque dirēmissee, interpōsitā virgā quam tenēbat mānu. Indē factum, ut virgam gemīno angue circumfūso insignem gestāret, cadūceusque pācis esset ac fœdēris symbolum.

Quia Deōrum minister et nuntius ērat Mercūrius, inditum illi quōque fuit Camilli nōmen, quo nōmīne puēros, s̄c sacrificiōrum præsertim administros, antiqui vocāre consuēverant. Mercūrii nōmen invēnit ex mercibus, et mercatūrā, cui præerat. Altērum Mercūrii mūnus ērat, animas mortuōrum ad infēros deducēre, ex iisque, cūm res ferēbat, revocāre: tertium, fūres adjuvāre. Idem palæstræ et elōquentiæ laude florēbat; ac sæpē pingēbatur cum aureis catēnis ex ōre defluentibus, quibus audientes devinciēbat. Hinc Hermes apud Græcos appellātus est.

Ejus stātus apud Romānos in triviis et compitis, ut

Who was the mother of Mercury? — What was his office? — Why had he wings on his head and his feet? — What did he carry in his hand? — Why was the "caduceus" represented with a double serpent wound around it? — Why was the name "Camillus" given to him? — "Mercury"? — What was another office of Mercury? — What third office had he? — How was his skill in oratory often represented? — What name was given to him on this account? — Where were his statues placed among the

Iter ostendērent, locābantur, ērantque mānibus captæ ac pēdibus, et *Hermæ* vocābantur. Idem Romāni solēbant *Mercūrii* ac *Minervæ* stātus jungēre, et eidem quāsi trunco impōnēre; *Hermathēnas* vocitābant: item *Cupīdinis* ac *Mercūrii*, et *Hermerōtes* dicēbantur.

CHAPTER NINTH.

VENUS.

VENERIS māter Diōne fuit: filius, Cupīdo: item Priāpus, hortōrum, et Hymēnæus, nuptiārum præsēs; denique Æneas; filiæ vērò, Charītes sive Grātiæ tres: Aglaia, Thālīa et Euphrosyne. Colēbātur præsertim Amathunte, Cythēris, Pāphi. Astarte, Sidoniōrum dea, non ālia fuisse quān Vēnus, ab eruditīs crēditur. Additur aliquandò Venēri cōmes Pītho, sive Suāda, eloquentiæ dea. Currum Venēris trahēbant columbæ, cyeni, aut passēres. Magistra impudicitiae ferēbātur, ut ne puderet misēros mortāles se in cōsno libidīnum volūtāre, qui Deos ad hęc flāgītia dūces hortātōresque sibi fēcissent.

Romans, and what were they called? — Whose statue was joined with his on the same trunk? — What was this joint image called? — When his image was joined to that of Cupid, what was it called?

Who was the mother of Venus? — What three sons had she? — What daughters? — Where was she chiefly worshipped? — What Sidonian goddess is supposed to be the same as Venus? — What companion is sometimes added to her? — How is her chariot drawn?

CHAPTER TENTH.

NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNUS, Jōvis frāter, mārīs impērium sortitus est. Illi pro sceptro, tridens; pro curru, ingens concha; pro ēquis, hippocampi, sive ēqui marīni, bipēdes tantum, postrēmā corpōris parte in piscium caudam desinente: pro satellitibus, Tritōnes ērant. Uxor ējus, Amphitrite; filiā, Harpȳæ.

Oceānus, Neptūni filius, pāter flūviōrum, Tēthyn uxōrem duxit, ex quā Nēreum, et Dorīdem suscēpit. È Nēreo et Dorīde prognātæ sunt nymphæ, quārum āliæ vocābantur Nēreīdes, quæ mārī; Nāīādes, quæ fontībūs et flūviis; Nāpæ, Dryādes et Hamadryādes, quæ silvis prātisque præērant. Inter Nēreīdes insignis fuit Thētīs, Pēlei conjux.

Oceāni parīter filius ērat Prōteus, Neptūni pastor, qui phōcas ējus rēgēbat, à Latīnis dictus Vertumnus, quia in omnes formas sēse vertēbat. Inter mārīs nūmīna censēbantur etiā Glaucus, Ino, ējusque filius Melicerta. Glaucus quo pacto deus evāsērit, explicat Ovidius. Ino conjux ērat Athamantis, Thebārum rēgis. Hunc irāta

What relation was Neptune to Jupiter? — Over what had he empire? — What had he for a sceptre? — For chariot? — For horses? — For attendants? — Who was his wife? — His daughters? — What is said of Oceanus, the son of Neptune? — Give the origin of the Nymphs. — What were the names and offices of the several kinds of nymphs? — Which one of the Nereids was particularly distinguished? — What other son had Oceanus? — What was the office of Proteus? — Why was he called Vertumnus? — Who else were reckoned among the sea-deities? —

Jūno ēgit in fūrias, quibus ille agitātus nēcem uxōri machinātus est. Furentem Ino fūgiens, in mǎre se dejēcit, cum filio Melicertā. Utrumque miserātus Nep-tūnus, Deos mǎris esse jussit, et Inōnem Leucōtheam, Melicertam vērò Palæmōnem dixit.

Nec prætereundus inter Deos mǎris Æolus est, ventōrum arbīter. Ejus rēgia et ventōrum carcer, prōpē Siciliam, in Æōliis insulis collocātur. In angusto frēto, quod Siciliam ab Itāliā sēparat, monstra duo marīna pōnuntur à poētis, Scylla nempē et Charybdis. In eōdem frēto Sicūlo degēbant Sirēnes quæ suavitāte cantūs pellectos vectōres in brēvia syrtesque perdūcēbant.

CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

PLUTO.

PLUTŌNIS conjux Proserpīna, Cerēris filia, quam rapēre cōactus est, quia Deārum nullam quæ tam deformis regni domīno vellet nūbēre, invēniēbat. Inferōrum flūvii, Achēron, Cocytus, Phlegēthon, Styxque pālus. Custos inferōrum, Cerbērus, cānis trīceps; portitor Chāron, sēnex inexorābilis; carnifices, Fūriæ tres: Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphōne, flagellis et facibus armatæ.

Plutōnis administræ, Parcæ tres: Clōtho, Lachēsis,

Give the story of Ino.—What is said of Æolus? — Of Scylla and Charybdis? — Of the Sirens?

Who was the wife of Pluto? — Why was he obliged to obtain a wife by force? — What were the rivers in the infernal regions? — What is said of Cerberus? — Of Charon? — Of the

Atrōpos. Illæ fatālem tenēbant cōlum, mōdō nīgrā involūtā lānā, mōdō albā, ex eāque filum dūcēbant, quo reciso, p̄reundum erat. Mortuōrum animæ, op̄rā Charontis transvectæ, dedūcēbantur à Mercūrio ad iūdices Æacum, Minōem et Rhadamanthum : qui, expensā singulōrum vitā, pr̄bos mittēbant in Elysium, scelerātos in Tartārum dētrudēbant. Eōrum poenas et insignium facinorosōrum nōmīna describit Ovidius in libro quārto Metamorphoseon.

Porro animæ in Elysios campos missæ, post certum annōrum num̄erum, ex iis edūcēbantur, et in alia migrābant corpōra, nōvam ut vitā instituērent. Sed antēquā felicius exirent campis, hauriēbant āquas flūvii Lēthes, quārum ea vis erat, ut rērum omnium præteritārum obliuionem afferrent. Mortui, quōrum insepulta jacērent cadāvēra, centum annos in ripā Stygis errābant, quibus exactis, à Charonte transmittēbantur.

Plutōnis nōmīna tria præ cætēris erant illustria : Orcus dicēbatur, à Græcā voce quæ significat iusjurandum ; Urgus, vel Urāgus, quōd omnes urgēret in interitum ; Fēbruus, ab antiquo verbo fēbruo, quod significat purgo, lustrō ; quia in funēbrībus cæremōniis multæ lustratiōnes et purgatiōnes adhibēbantur. Præcipua quædam sacra Plutōni fiēbant, dicta ob eandem causam Fēbrua,

Furies? — Of the Fates? — What became of the souls of the dead? — What were the names of the infernal judges? — What did they do? — What became of the souls that were admitted to the Elysian fields? — When the souls returned from Elysium to life, of what river did they first drink? — What was the effect of its waters? — What befel the dead whose bodies were unburied? — Why was Pluto called Orcus? — Why Urgus, or Uragus? — Why Februus? — What month takes its name from

undè etiam fluxit nomen Februarii mensis, quo hæc sacrificia peragébantur.

Plutónis vocábulum à Græcâ vóce divítias significante dūcitur, quia aurum et alia metalla in ímam tellūrem natūræ prōvida benignitas, ut latērent, retrūsit, ipsisque admōvit infēris, ac Plutónis arbitrio subjēcit, ut fingēbant poētæ: qui tāmēn pecūliārem deum, Plutónis administrum, divítiis præfēcērunt, Plūtum nōmine; claudum faciunt, quia tardè comparantur opes; cæcum, quia sæpè immeritis contingunt



CHAPTER TWELFTH.

PAN, FAUNUS, SATYRS, ETC.

· UT cœli et inferōrum, sic terræ prōpria quædam erant nūmīna. Princīpem inter āgrestes deos lōcum obtinēbant Pan et Pāles.

Pan, Mercūrii fīlius, cāpri cāput ac pēdes, necnon barbā et cornua, gerēbat. Illum comitābantur Satýri, non dissimīles; ítemque Silvānus, silvārum præses. Ín Arcādiā præcīpuè colēbātur Pan; ejus in honōrem

this? — From what is the name Pluto derived? — Where has Nature for the most part placed the precious metals? — Under whose control? — What special deity, or servant of Pluto, has charge of them? — Why is Plutus represented lame? — Why blind?

What two deities held the chief place among the rustic gods? — What account is given of Pan? — Who accompanied him? — Where was he chiefly worshipped? — What festival was cele-

Romāni mense Fēbruārio celēbrābant Lupercālia, quībus in festis Luperci, Pānos sacerdōtes, nūdi per urbem discurrēbant.

Pan, ut ipsa vox Græca innuit, symbōlum erat Universi orbis, in quo homīnes belluis mixti sunt: itāque supernè homīnis, infernè pecūdis spēcīem gerēbat. Fistūlam gestābat, ad significandum partium mundi, junctārū inter sēse ordīne pulcherrīmo, concentum. Narrat Pausānias, cū Galli, Brenno dūce, Græciam percursāntes, templum Delphīcum parārent spōliāre, injectum illis à Pāne improvīsum terrōrem, quo perculsi omnes fūgam arripuerint: indè nātum, ut terror sinè causā susceptus Pānīcus appellētur.

Pāles invocābātur à pastōribus; eādē ac Cybēle esse putābātur. Ejus festa Palīlia celēbrābantur Aprīli exeunte. Faunus quōque Pīci, Latinōrum rēgis, filius, in āgrestium deōrum numērū vēniēbat, quia multa dōcuerat homīnes, ad āgricultūræ ūsum spectantia. Pomōna fructuum; Flōra, seu Chlōris, flōrum gerēbat, curam. Lūdi ejus in honōrem celēbrāti vocābantur Florālia, et tūbā indicēbantur. Prætēreā suum singulis fontibus, flūviis, domibus, hominibus, deum assignābant.

brated in his honour at Rome? — Why were his priests called Luperci? — How did they act during the Lupercalia? — What is the meaning of the word Pan? — Of what was he the symbol? — How is this represented in his appearance? — What was signified by the reed-pipe (fistula) which he carried? — What anecdote of Pan is told by Pausanias? — What word has sprung from this incident? — What is said of Pales? — When were her festivals celebrated? — Who was Faunus? — Why was he numbered among the rustic gods? — Of what had Pomona the

Domestici Dii Lăres, sive Penătes, appellābantur. Lăres vicōrum etiā, itinērumque præsides ērant : itaque in vicis et compitis colēbantur, et lūdis in eōrum honōrem celebrātis, Compitalitiis nomen erat. Tunc hominum effigies, ē lānā, tanquam victimæ piaculāres, suspendēbantur in compitis, rogābanturque Lăres, ut in hæc simulācra iram et poenas effundērent, si quas ipsimet homines commēruissent. Cū bullas puēri deponēbant, eas Laribus consēcrābant. Cănes illis ērant dicāti, animal domesticum et fidēle ; ipsique caninā pelle vestiēbantur. Locus Laribus dōmi sācer vocābatur *Larārium*. Iidem Præstites nominābantur, quāsi qui multa familiis commōda præstarent.

Prōprium cūjusque hominis nūmen, *Gēnium* vocābant ; eumque simul cum unoquōque nasci et mōri arbitrābantur. Duplicem stātuēbant Gēnium : altērum candidum et felicem, altērum nigrum et sinistrum : qui si albo esset fortior, omnibus infortūniis misērum hominem malē mulcābat. Feminārum gēnios appellābant *Junōnes*. Serpens Gēnio dicātus erat.

Rērum humanarum velūti clāvum moderābātur Fortūna, Dea cæca, rōtæ insidens volūbili, et in solā incon-

care?—Flora?—What were the household gods called?—What other office had they?—What peculiar custom was observed in the festival of the Compitalia?—What was its object?—What ornament did Roman boys consecrate to the Lares?—What domestic animal was consecrated to them?—What was the Lararium?—Why were the Lares called Præstites?—What was the special divinity assigned to each individual called?—What was supposed in regard to this "Genius"?—What is said of a "double" genius?—What were the genii of women called?—What is said of Fortune?—What is the office

stantiâ constans. Huic maxime supplicabant, eique vâria diversis nōminibus templa pōsita repēriuntur. Si quis fortunâ secundâ et favente abutērētur, hunc plectēbat Nemēsis, et indignos ingrâtosque ulciscēbatur. Inditum id illi nōmen à vōce Græcâ quæ significat *distribuere*, quia poenas et præmia unicuique veluti dividēbat. Dicta quōque legitur Adrastæa, vel ab Adrasto, rēge Argivōrum, qui primus aram illi condidit, vel quod nemo illam posset effugere, ut vox Græca sōnat. Rhamnunte, qui pāgus Atticæ fuit, præcipue colēbatur. Hinc Rhamnusia vocatur à poētis. Alatam exhibēbant, ad significandam celeritatem poenarum quæ impios non tardo pede consēquuntur; insidentem rōtæ, ut indicarent eam vicissitudinem quâ delictis poenæ respondent, iisque succedunt.

In Deōrum etiam numērum referēbantur Nox et Somnus, sive Morpheus. Ex utrōque genitus Mōmus lūdo jōcisque præsidēbat. Pōsita quōque templa visēbantur vâriis scelērum monstris et morbis, ut Invidiæ, Fraudis, Calumniæ, Discordiæ, Furōri, Febri, Pavōri, Paupertati, Necessitati, Tempestati. Illud paulò rectius, quod eosdem honōres tribuērent virtutibus, Fidei scilicet, Justitiæ sive Astrææ, Pietati, Pudicitæ, Concordiæ, Veritati, Saluti, Libertati, Paci; dēmum Silentio, cūjus præses apud Ægyptios erat Harpōcrates, apud Græcos, Sigalion: uterque pingēbatur cum digito indice lābris admōto,

of Nemesis? — What is the origin and meaning of the word "Nemesis"? — Why is she also called Adrastæa? — Where was she chiefly worshipped? — Why is she represented as winged? — Why sitting on a wheel? — From whom was Momus sprung? — What was his office? — What are some of the evils in honour of which temples were founded? — To what virtues were the same honours bestowed? — What were some of the names of the god

quāsi silentium indicens. Harpōcrāti sācra ērat arbor persēa, quòd ējus fōlia, linguæ, fructus autem cordis spēcīem præ se fērant. Ab iisdem Ægyptiis Angerōnia, silentii dea præsēs habēbātur; ējusque simulācrum ōre obligāto et obsignāto prostābat.

Silence? — How was he painted? — Why was the peach-tree sacred to him?

PART SECOND.

OF THE DEMI-GODS AND HEROES.

CHAPTER THIRTEENTH.

THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.

CUM primūm homīnes, ābrepti cupiditātum æstu, in grāviōra flāgītia prolapsi sunt, tunc origīnis suæ et conditionis oblīti nōva sibi nūmīna fābri-carunt. Ac primò quīdem Sōlem et Lūnam adorāvēre, quia nīhil formōsius objiciēbātur sensībus, quōrum jūdicio fērē omnia mēti-ēbantur : deindē homīnibus ipsis cultum ūni Deo dēbitum adhībuērunt.

Id primus omnium tentasse Nīnus fertur, circa mundi annum millēsimum nongentēsimum quadragēsimum quin-tum ; qui, collocātā publicē pātris sui Bēli stātua, jussit ad eam prēces et vōta concipi. Exemplum secūtæ gentes vicinæ, divīnos honōres suis principibus, aut herōibus de genere humāno bēnē meritis, dēcrēvērunt. Sic inter

When did men first form to themselves new and false deities ? — Why were they led to worship the sun and moon ? — Who first attempted to introduce the worship of mortals ? — About what year of the world did Nīnus live ? — Whose image did he set up and order to be worshipped ? — What did the neighbour-

Supēros relāti Saturnus, Jūpiter, Neptūnus, Hercūles, alique, et pro nūmīnibus deindē habīti sunt, commūni gentium omnium suffrāgio, et prācīpuē Græcōrum, qui cætēris eruditīōne ac sapientiā prāstāre credēbantur.

Ordīnem nihilomīnūs aliquem stātuebant inter Deos. Quosdam enim censēbant omni exceptiōne majōres, ut Jōvem, Junōnem, Neptūnum, etc.; quosdam minōres, ut Pāna, Faunos, Satyros, Nymphas, etc. Nonnullos dimidiātos quāsi Deos, sive semīdeos, appellābant, qui māternū duntaxat, paternūve gēnus ab aliquo Deo dūcerent, ut Æsculāpiū, Pollūcem, et alios similes. Dēniquē herōibus ob res prāclārē gestas, et magna quædam in mortāles collāta beneficia, cœlum ac divinitātem indulserunt. De duōbus primis Deōrum genērībus dictum est parte primā; nunc de Semīdeis et Herōibus disserendum.

CHAPTER FOURTEENTH.

PERSEUS.

ACRISIUS, Argivōrum rex, cūm orācūlo dīdīcisset futurū ut periret à puēro quem Dānaē filia sua parēret, hanc æreā turri inclūsit, appōsitis custōdībūs, ne quis

ing nations do?—What individuals are named as having been thus counted as gods, by the common consent of all nations?—What twofold division of the gods is mentioned?—Who were counted as demi-gods?—Who as heroes?

What did Acrisius learn from an oracle?—How did he

ad illam vir aspirāret. Eò tamen penētrāvit Jupīter in imbrem aureum mptātus, hoc est, auro corruptis puellæ custōdibus. Genitum sic furto Perseum, Acrisius in arcam abdidit, et in mēdios fluctus projēcit; sed à piscatōribus servātus est; et cūm ætāte processisset, ac ludicro interēssēt certāmini, pātrē imprūdēns interfēcit. Res ejus præclārē gestas describit Ovidius in libro quarto, et initio quinti libri Metamorphoseon.

Pēgāsus, de quo meminit idē Ovidius, ēgrēgiā Perseo primū navāvit opēram, deindē Bellerophonti, Glauci rēgis Corinthiōrum filio. Ille, cūm Proetum, Argivōrum rēgem, invisēret, ejusque uxōri Sthenōbeæ assentiri nollet, ab eā fuit accusātus apud Proetum, qui, ne dātā hospīti dextrā fidemque violāret, misit ipsum cūm littēris quāsi commendātitiis, (quārum similes, *Bellerophontis Epistolæ* postea sunt appellatæ) ad Iobātem rēgem Lyciæ, socērum suum.

Rogābātur istis littēris Iobātes ut Bellerophontem insidiis et astu perdēret. Stātīm vāriis periculis fuit objectus ab Iobāte, ut perīret, præsertim Chimææræ horribili monstro in Lyciā, quod Pēgāsi tamen opē dōmuit.

attempt to evade this result? — How did Jupiter gain admittance to Danae? — Who was born of Danae by Jupiter? — What did Acrisius do to Perseus? — What was the issue? — What author has described the affair? — What was the Pegasus? — What two heroes did he befriend? — What happened to Bellerophon on his visit to Proetus, king of the Argives? — How did Proetus attempt to cause the death of his guest Bellerophon, and yet not violate the laws of hospitality? — What name is hence given to all letters, the object of which is to injure the bearer? — How did Iobates attempt to carry out the designs of Proetus against Bellerophon? — By what means did Bellerophon

Sed dùm equi alāti tergo insidens evolāre in cœlum conātur, à Jōve dejectus et oculis orbātus est. Commōdius actum fuit cum Perseo et ipso Pēgāso, nam ambo in sidēra sunt relāti. Sthenōbea sibi nēcem conscivit.

CHAPTER FIFTEENTH.

HERCULES.

HERŌUM, quos vetustas celēbrāvit, clarissimus existit Hercūles, Alcmēnā genitus, conjūge Amphitryōnis, Thebāni principis, et Jōve. Regnābat per idem tempus Mycēnis, in Græciā, Sthenēlus, et regnum Hercūli fast destinābant. Sensit Jūno, effecitque ut Eurystheus, Sthenēli filius, prior nascērētur quān Hercūles, quūn antea impetrāsses à Jōve, ut qui ambōrum prior fōrēt in lūcem ēditus, alēri imperitāret. Impērium inclementer in Hercūlem Eurystheus postea exercuit.

Longum tamen Junōni vīsum est, dùm ūterque adolesceret; Hercūlem igitur in cūnis perdere tentāvit, immissis anguībus gemīnis, quos infans, jam doctus vincere, qui vivere vix cōpērat, tenellis mānibus elisit. Pallādis

overcome the Chimæra? — What ambitious attempt did Bellerophon afterwards make? — With what result? — What better fate awaited Perseus and the Pegasus?

Who was the most illustrious of the ancient heroes? — What was the parentage of Hercules? — Who was reigning at Mycenæ at the time of the birth of Hercules? — What did the Fates destine to Hercules? — How did Juno try to prevent him from coming to the throne? — What attempt did Juno make upon

tāmen ōpe, Jūno Hercūli concēliāta paulisper est; dūm-que puēri lābris ūbēra admovet, dēcidit aliqua particūla candidi liquōris, et in eam coeli partem defluxit, quæ *Via Lactea* postmōdum est appellāta.

Hæc Junōnis benevolentia minimè fuit diuturna. Eurystheum Mycenārum sōlio potitum impūlit ut Herculem vāriis objicēret labōribus, quibus dēniquè oppressus periret. Duodēcim vulgò numērāntur Herculis labores.

1. Primò jussus est leōnem Nēmese silvæ, à quo tōti rēgiōni pernīcies creābātur, interficēre. Adortus fēram Hercūles in antrum compūlit, undè nullum patēbat effūgium, faucibusque constrictis interēmit. Ejus pellem deinceps, primæ scilicet victoriæ monumentum, semper gessit.
2. Erat hydra leōne isto tētrior, serpens immānis, in Lernā palūde, prōpè Argos: cui septem capīta sic ūni collo inserēbantur, ut, cū ūnum exscindērētur, ālia multa repullulārent; omnia sīmūl eōdem ictu Hercūles abscidit, aut igne, ut ālii trādunt, exussit.
3. Dirus āper in Erymantho monte vastitātem āgris afferēbat; vīvum cēpit, Eurystheoque obtūlit.
4. Nēque nīhil nocēbat in Mænālo monte cerva, sereis pēdibus aureisque cornibus prædīta; hanc tōto anno insecūtus, dēniquè assecūsus est, jacūlisque confixit.
5. Damni plūs afferēbant volūcres quædam in lacu Stymphālo, inusitæ magnitudīnis et rōbōris, Itā ut præ-

Hercules, during his infancy? — Who brought about a temporary reconciliation? — What was the origin of the Milky Way? — What did Juno afterwards induce Eurystheus to do? — How many labours were imposed upon Hercules? — What was his first labour? — What was the second labour? — The third? — The fourth? — The fifth? — The sixth and seventh? — The

tereuntes unguibus læniarent; iis fugātis magnam est adeptus glōriam.

6. et 7. Majōrem debellātis Amazonībus, ad flūvium Thermōdontem, et tyrannis duōbus, Diomēde ac Busīride interfectis, quōrum hic in Egypto perēgrinos atque hospites immolābat Jōvi; ille in Thrāciā eosdem ferōcībus ēquis conculcandos ac devorandos præbēbat.
8. Illis par immanitāte ferēbātur Gēryon, Hispāniæ rex, tricorpor, quem simīli affēcit pœnā.
9. Magnam quōque industriæ laudem tūlit, in repurgando Augiæ, rēgis Elīdis, stabūlo, in quo collectæ multis ab annis sordes, æārem pestilenti odōre inficiēbant.
10. et 11. Pārem adhibuit solertiam, tūm in domando tauro ferocissimo, quem irātus Neptūnus in Græciæ clādem creāvērat; tūm in auferendis aureis Hesperīdum pōmis, et sōpiendo pervigīli dracōne, illōrum custōde. Hoc in labōre adjutōrem Atlantem hābuit, qui dūm pōma colligēbat Hercūles, cœlum humēris tūlit.
12. Sed maxīmum omnium periculōrum adiit, in edūcendo ab infēris Cerbēro, cum quo Thēseum amīcum suum, ibi vinctum, parīter eduxit.

His labōrībus felicīter perfunctus, orbem terrārum, ad levandos mortāles vāriis calamitatībus conflictātos, perāgrāvit. Itāliam Cāco, Vulcāni filio, lātrōne insigni, liberāvit. Promētheum, in Caucāso religātum, vincūlis exēmit. Antæum, Terræ filium, singulārī certāmine prōfligāvit. Lȳcum, qui, Thēbis captis, Creontem eārum

eighth? — The ninth? — The tenth and eleventh? — The twelfth? — What did Hercules do after finishing his twelve labours? — What was his adventure with Cacus? — With Prometheus? — With Antæus? — With Lycus? — What great geo-

rēgem, socerum Hercūlis, tunc ad infēros prōfecti, interfēcērat, meritā morte mulctāvit. Oceānum in mēdias terras induxit, aperto frēto Gaditāno, duōbusque montibus, Calpe et Abŷlā diductis, quibus, tanquā columnis triumphālibus, elōgium illud inscripsit: *Non plus ultrā.*

Hercūlis glōriam iniquissimē fērens Jūno, tam dīro furōre illum concussit, ut Megāram uxōrem libērosque occidērit. Nec sibi violentas ipse non attūlisset mānus, postquā se ab illo furōre collēgit, nisi eum amīci attinuisent. Victōrem tot monstrōrum Amor imbellis vīcit, ac servīre turpiter Omphālæ, Lydōrum reginæ, coēgit, clāvamque cōlo, leōnīs exuvias mūliēbri cultu mutāre.

Pro Dejanīrā quōque pugnāvit contrā Achēlōum, Thētydis filium. Eo superāto, cūm puellam, pugnæ prēmium, dōmum dūcēret, Centaurum Nessum, Dejanīram abducēre tentantem, sagittis interēmit. Nessus mōriens, et ultionem spīrans, vestem suo cruōre, quod præsentsimum ērat venēnum, tinctam Dejanīræ dēdit, affirmans, si eam Hercūles induēret, futūrum ut nunquā āliam amāret. Dejanīra vestem sacrificanti in Oētā monte Hercūli mīsīt. Vix induērat, cūm intestīno correptus igne, in pŷram se conjēcīt, eāque conflāgrāvit. Antea tāmen sagittas suas, hŷdræ Lerneæ sanguīne imbūtas, sīne quibus Trōjam cāpi non posse in fātis ērat, donāvit Philoctētæ, Pæantis filio. Philoctētes illas Trōjam attūlit, ab Ulysse perductus.

graphical change did he produce? — What cruel vengeance did Juno wreak on Hercules? — What humiliation did Hercules suffer at the hands of Amor? — What was his adventure for Dejanira? — How did Nessus, the dying Centaur, avenge himself on Hercules? — To whom did Hercules give his arrows before dying? — What is the fable in regard to these arrows? —

Censent eruditī tot res præclārè gestas nequāquàm esse ūnius Heroŭlis, sed multōrum, qui eōdem nōmīne, non eōdem lōco ac tempōre, vixērīnt; ac duos præsertīm stātūunt, altērum Lybicum, cui adscribunt pugnam cum Antæo, cum Geryōne, cum dracōne Hespērio, diductam Africā ab Hispāniā, aperto frēto Gaditāno, et si quæ sunt ālia gesta per Africā et Hispāniā; altērum Thebānum, cui reliqua facinōra tribuunt per Arcādiā, Peloponnēsū, et Phrýgiā, sparsa.

CHAPTER SIXTEENTH.

THESEUS.

THESEUS, Ægēi, rēgis Athēniensium, filius, Hercŭli propinquus tempōre et consanguinitāte fuit.

Ejus fortitūdo eluxit præsertīm in domandis tyrannis, ac dynastis qui potentiam suam vexandis homīnibus, et publicā infelicitāte mētiēbantur. Tālis erat Scýron, qui prætereuntes in märe præcipitābat: tālis Procrustes, qui hospītes in suo ipsius lecto sternēbat, iisque pēdum partem quæ mōdum hujusce lecti excēdēret, amputābat; aut actis in diversa ēquis misēros distrahēbat.

What opinion exists among the learned in regard to the exploits of Hercules? — Which exploits are attributed to the Lybian Hercules? — Which to the Theban Hercules?

What was the parentage of Theseus? — In what was he especially distinguished? — What two cruel tyrants are named as having been subdued by Theseus? — What cruelty did Scyron perpetrate? — What cruelty did Procrustes perpetrate? — To

Istis aliisque id genus profligatis, ad monstra quoque debellanda curas animumque vertit. Tria precipue sustulit: taurum immānem, qui Marathōnium agrum foedā populatiōne deformābat; āprum Calydōnium, ab iratā Diānā immissum in Ætōliam; et Minotaurum, monstrum ex homīne tauroque conflātum, cui devorandos mittēre quotannis septem puēros sorte lectos cogēbantur Athēnienses: hāc eos poenā, victor Mīnos, rex Crētæ, cūjus filium Andrōgeum interfēcērant, mulctāverat.

Incessit Thēseum cupīdo Minotauri occīdendi; vēnit in Crētā, et, monstro perempto, Mīnois filiam Ariadnem, cūjus ōpe labyrinthi ambāges explicuērat, sēcum abstulit; eam tāmen, immēmor beneficii, dēsēruit in insulā Naxo; destitūtā Bacchus duxit. Nāvis quā vehebātur in Crētā Thēseus nīgris instructa vēlis erat, mutandis in alba, si rem bēnē gessisset. Mutāre non memīnit, elātus lætitiā victoriæ. At Ægeus, nīgris vēlis ēminūs aspectis, pērisse filium rātus, in mārē se dedit prācīpitem, et Ægēo mārī nōmen fēcit.

Pīrithōus, Thessaliæ in eādē Græciā rex, accensus invidiā, ob res prāclārē à Thēseo gestas, ejus rēgiōnem infestis armis incursāvit, ut ad singulārē certāmen illum elicēret. Nec recusāvit Thēseus; sed ūbi prīmū est

what did Theseus next turn his attention? — What three monsters were destroyed by him? — What is said in particular of the Minotaur? — Who had obliged the Athenians to make this yearly sacrifice to the Minotaur, and why? — What was the story of Ariadne? — What is said of the sails of the ship in which Theseus was borne on his expedition against the Minotaur? — What disaster followed his forgetfulness to change his sails? — How was Pirithous affected by the fame of the exploits of Theseus? — What did he do? — How was Pirithous affected

conspectus, Pīrithōum ōris dignitatē, comitatē indōlis, ita devinxit sibi, ut amor invīdiæ lōcum occupāverit, et animos atque arma æterno foedere ambo junxerint.

Nec diū expectāta fuit occasio amicitiae sancīendae. Centauri cum vicinis Lapīthis invitāti ad nuptias Pīrithōi et Hippodāmiae, mōverant rixam temulenti, et ingentem Lapithārum caedem ediderant. Erant Centauri equites adeo strēnui, ut sedentes in ēquo, unum cum eo corpus conflāre viderentur. Illōrum proterviam ac libidīnem Pīrithōus, Thēseo adjuvante, ultus est, ut par erat. Ambo deindē, annis antē excīdium Trōjæ quātuor et viginti, Helēnam rāpuerunt, quæ à Castōre postea et Pollūce fuit recuperāta.

Idem ad rāpiendam Proserpīnam, rēgis Molossōrum filiam, prōfecti sunt. Eam cānis ferocissimus custodiēbat, quem *Cerbērum* vocābant; et ab eo lacerātus est Pīrithōus. Thēseus, à rēge dātus in custōdiam, Hercūlis prēcibus concessus est. Indē nāta de infēris fābula, quos Thēseus, ut narrant poētæ, adiit cum Pīrithoo, ut Proserpīnam abdūcēret. Plūto, re cognītā, ūtrumque comprehendit, et vinculis onerāvit; in iis hæsīt Pīrithōus, sive, ut alii narrant, à Cerbēro devorātus est. Thēseum Hercūles, cūm adīret infēros, liberāvit, et adjutōrem eum hābuit in

when he saw Theseus face to face? — What feeling sprang up between the heroes? — What was the occasion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ? — What was the character of the Centaurs? — What did Pirithous do? — What exploit did Pirithous and Theseus next do? — What is said of their attempt to carry off Proserpine? — What was the fate of Pirithous in this expedition? — Of Theseus? — What fable has grown out of this expedition? — In what war did Theseus

suscepto contrā Amazōnes bello, quārum reginam Hippolytē ipsi uxōrem dedit.

Ex eā Thēseus gēnuit Hippolytū; quem Phædra, Minōis filia, secundis nuptiis Thēseo juncta, cū aliter ipsum amaret ac par et honestum erat, accusavit, quāsi patrī dēdōcus inferre vōluisset. Thēseus Hippolytū diris devōvit, ac Neptūnum filio ultōrem invocavit; à quo immissæ Phœcæ, Hippolytū in mārīs littōre spātiantem, curru excussērunt. Mortuum Æsculāpius revocavit in vitam; Diāna transtulit in Itāliam, et *Virbium* appellavit. Phædra, crimen confessa necem sibi attulit.

CHAPTER SEVENTEENTH.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

CASTOR, Pollux, Helēna et Clytemnestra Lēdam habuere mātrem, uxōrem Tyndāri, Œbālīæ rēgis in Græciā; sed Pollux et Helēna Jōvem; Castor et Clytemnestra Tyndārūm patrē sortiti sunt.

Castor tāmen et Pollux vulgō *Tindaridæ* à poētis vocantur; et ambōrum celebrātur amicitia, quæ tanta

afterwards assist Hercules? — Whom did Theseus marry? — What son had he by Hippolyte? — Of what was Hippolytus accused by Phædra, Theseus's second wife? — How did he avenge himself upon his son Hippolytus? — What became of Hippolytus afterwards? — What became of Phædra?

Explain the relationship of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. — Which two of them are commonly called the Tindaridæ? — What striking evidence is given of the friendship of

exstītit, ut Pollux, Jōve scilicet nātus immortalis, suam immortalitatem impertiri frātri suo non dubitāverit. Annuit Jūpiter ut alternis diēbus alter vivēret, alter moreretur: imò Castōrem adoptāvit, in Pollūcis grātiam, ita ut ambo appellārentur promiscuē *Dioscūri*, hoc est, *Jōvis* filii, et inter sidēra collocārentur, ūbi tertium in Zōdiāco locum obtinent, *Gemīnique* nuncupantur.

Honōrem hunc tāmen, nisi magnis in mortāles promeritis, consecūti non sunt, ac potissimū, depellendis mārī prædonibus; quam ob causam vōta ipsis facere nautæ consuēverant, et agnos immolāre cāndidos, cū nigras oves Tempestātibus sacrificārent. A Romānis quōque impensius culti sunt, apud quos viri per ædem Pollūcis jurābant vulgò; fēminæ, per ædem Castōris.



CHAPTER EIGHTEENTH.

JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS.

ATHAMAS, Thebārum rex, āriētem aureo insignem vellere, donātum à Supēris servābat dōmi, familiæ Pallādium. Hunc Phryxus, Athamantis filius, novercam

Castor and Pollux? — What did Jupiter grant them? — What common name is given to them? — What is their position, and their name among the stars? — How did they obtain this so great honour? — What class of men is considered as especially indebted to Castor and Pollux? — What peculiarity is there about their worship at Rome?

Who first had the ram with the golden fleece, and how did he come by it? — What did Phryxus, son of Athamas, do with

Nephēlem fūgiens, asportāvit et ad Colchos delātum immolāvit Jōvi : aureum autem vellus dedit Æētæ, rēgi Colchōrum ; à quo repōsitum in lūco Marti sācro fuit, addītis, custōdiæ causā, tauris ignem spirantibus, et pervigīli dracōne.

Hunc thesaurum eripere Colchis dēcrēvit Jāson, filius Æsōnis, Thessālīæ rēgis, hortante patrūo Pēliā, qui, frātris sēnio confecti lōco, regnum administrans, dōnec ei rēgendo per sētātem Jāson par fōret, eum in istā expeditiōne peritūrum sperābat.

Jāson, vocātis in pericūli et glōriæ sōcietātem dūcibus Græciæ fortissimis, Hercūle, Thēseo, Castōre, Pollūce, Orpheo, Linæo, Tiphys, etc., nāvim Argo fābricāvit, trāhibus è Pēlio monte sumptis, sive, ut alii trādunt, è Dodōnæā silvā, cūjus arbōres, vōce præditæ, edēbant orācūla. Tiphys clāvum rēgēbat ; Lynceus, oculis accutissimis vālens, brēvia et scopūlos detegēbat ; Orpheus navigātiōnis tædia levābat cantu ; cætēri herōes, qui vulgò dicuntur *Argonautæ*, rēmos agitābant.

Sōlus Hercūles cursum parūmper retardābat, tūm quia pondēre corpōris deprimēbat nāvim, tum quia ingentem

the ram? — What with the fleece? — How did Æetes guard the golden fleece? — Who conceived the idea of carrying it off? — Who advised Jason to this undertaking? — What was the motive of Pelias in giving this advice? — What heroes did Jason associate with himself in his expedition for the golden fleece? — What celebrated vessel did he build for the purpose? — Whence did the timbers for this vessel come? — What was there peculiar about these timbers? — What are the heroes engaged in this expedition commonly called? — What was the part of Tiphys during the voyage? — Of Lynceus? — Of Orpheus? — How did Hercules delay the voyage? — What did he do when he had

stomāchum nulli sātis implēbant cōibi; cūmq̃ue omnem, quæ condita in cādīs ferēbātur, āquam hausisset, misit Hylam, adolescentem sibi cārum, ad petendas ē vicīno fonte lymphas. Lapsus in fontem Hylas, sive à Nymphis, ut poētis plācet, raptus (sunt illæ fontium Dese) cū non rediret, exscendit Hercūles, eum quæsitūrus, ac sōcio molesto vectōres liberāvit.

Nāvis hoc onēre levāta, pētras Cŷānseas, quæ *Symplegades* vocantur, prætervecta, et Pontum Euxinum feliciter emensa, Colchidem attigit. Jāson aureum vellus abstulit, adjuvante Mēdēā, quæ ūnā cum illo fūgiens in Thessāliam, ut pātrē Æētā persēquentem morārētur, Absyrtum frātrē interfecit; ējusquē membra, quā pāter instābat, dissipāvit; quæ colligens Æēta, illi spātium fūgiendi dedit. Ut Mēdēa vēnit Jasōnis dōmum, Æsōnem ējus pātrē, annis et morbis grāvem, in pristinum rōbur ac juventūtem arte magiēā restituit. At Pēliam deceptis ējus filiābus jugulāvit.

Jāson intēreā Corinthum prōfectus ad Creontem rēgem, ējus filiā Creūsā adamāvit. Mēdēa se sprētā fūrens, arcūlam gemmis incantātis plēnā Creūsæ misit, quæ, igne concepto, ipsā et Creontem absumpsērunt. Mēdēa post exprōbrātā Jasōni perfīdiam, susceptos ex eo duos filios, in ipsius conspectu, mactāvit, alātisque vecta dracō-

exhausted all the water in the ship? — What became of Hylas? — What success had the ship, after being relieved of the weight of Hercules? — By whose help did Jason carry off the golden fleece? — How did Medea, in going off with Jason, prevent her father from overtaking her? — What did Medea do when she had reached the house of Jason? — Of what infidelity was Jason afterwards guilty towards Medea? — How did Medea revenge herself upon Creusa? — What did she do to the two sons which she

nibus, Athēnas evāsit ad Ægeum rēgem; cui cūm nup-
sisset, ac Mēdum filium gēnuisset, conāta est Thēseum,
Ægei filium, è mēdio tollere, venēno dāto, sed, depre-
henso scelēre, fūgit in eam Asiæ partem, quæ ab ejus
filio *Media* est nomināta.

Argonautārum expeditionem chronologi assignant anno
post conditum Ilium sexagēsimo quarto, ante ejus ruinam
septuagēsimo nōno.

CHAPTER NINETEENTH.

CADMUS.

JUPITER in taurum conversus, Eurōpen, Agēnōris,
Phœnicūm rēgis, filiam, abduxerat in Crētā. Agēnor
ejus investigandæ negōtium Cadmo filio dedit, eumque,
nisi repertā sorōre, dōmum redire vētuit. Cadmus, perer-
rās frustra vāriis orbis terrārum partibus, orāculo Del-
phico jussus est in eo Græciæ lōco consistere, ubi obvium
haberet bōvem, ibique urbem condere. Rēgiōnem *Bacō-*
tiam; urbem, *Thebas* appellāvit.

had borne to Jason? — Where did she go then? — What did
she do at Athens? — From whom is the country Media called?
— What date is assigned by chronologers to the Argonautic
expedition?

Who was Europa? — How did Jupiter carry her away? — To
whom did Agenor give the task of finding her? — On what con-
dition did Agenor send Cadmus away? — What did Cadmus
consult? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What
did he call the country where he stopped? — What the city? —

In eâ plûres regnâvit annos, domesticis tâmen calamitatibus graviter conflictatus. Ex ejus quippè libëris, Semële, cùm Jövem, ex quo Bacchum edidit, vidëre fulminantem exoptâsset, ambusta fulmine perlit. Ino furentem vîrum suum Athamantem fûgiens, in märe se præcipitem dedit. Agäve, Penthei mäter, filium discerpsit. Cadmus ipse, Thëbis pulsus ab Amphïone, concessit ad Illýrios cum conjûge, ubi tædio calamitatum affecti, Diis miserantibus, in serpentes ambo mutati sunt.

Amphion Thebänæ civitatis mûros condidit, convënitibus ad sonitum lÿræ saxis, septemque in eâ portas apëruit. Hanc Alexander delëvit, Pindäri tâmen familiæ ac domicílio parcitum ùni völuit. Alia fuit urbs ejusdem nömînis in Ægypto, centum portis pätens, à quâ rëgio vicîna cognömen *Thëbaïdis* hâbuit; alia in Ciliciâ, Andromäches pätria, quam Græci, Trojânûm ad bellum præfisciscentes, vastävêrunt.

What happened to his daughter Semele? — What happened to his daughter Ino? — What crime did his daughter Agave commit? — What finally befel Cadmus himself? — Who built the walls of Thebes? — What was there peculiar in the transaction? — By whom was Thebes destroyed? — What author was spared in the general massacre? — What other city was there by the name of Thebes? — How many gates had the Egyptian Thebes? — What third city Thebes is mentioned?

CHAPTER TWENTIETH.

ŒDIPUS.

LARUS, Thebārum rex, cūm audīvisset se peritūrum à filio, Jocastæ uxōri præcēpit, ut nātum infantem jugulāret. Aversāta facinus māter, occidendū puērū trādīdit milītī. Miles, puerūlī lācrȳmis et liberālī formā mōtus, eum ex arbōre suspendit pēdibus, quos fūne, seu vīmīne in calces indīto, trajēcērat. Suspensum eum vīdit magister armentōrum Polȳbii, Corinthiōrū rēgis, et regīnæ, libēris carentī, obtūlit; quæ puērū āluit pro suo, Œdīpumque dixit à pēdum tumōre, quos inflātos et tumentes retinēbat.

Ætāte proventus, compērit nequāquā Polȳbii se esse filium; orācūlum consūluit, ab eoque dīdīcit futūrum ut pātrē in Phōcīde reperīret. Illūc prōfectus, Lāium, in sedītiōne pōpulārī sedandā laborantē, imprūdē perēmit, ac Thēbas rēdiit. Erat non prōcul ab urbe Sphinx, monstrum ingēniōsum, virgīneo capīte, corpore canīno, ālis et caudā dracōnis, pēdibus leōnis et unguibus, insigne. Prætēreuntibus ænigma propōnēbat, eosque, nīsi objectum nōdum solvērent, devorābat. Hinc rēgiōnis vastitas, et urbis solitūdo, ad quam nēmo potērat aspirāre.

Creon, Jocastæ frāter, qui, Lāio mortuo, regnum The-

What is related of the birth and exposure of Œdipus? — By whom was he rescued? — What then became of him? — When he had grown up, what discovery did he make? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What happened to him in Phocis? — How is the Sphinx described? — How did the Sphinx treat travellers? — How did this affect the city and surrounding region? — Who occupied the throne of Thebes after the death

bānum occupāvērāt, præcōnis vōce per universam Græciam edixit fore ut regnum et Jocastam, Lāii uxōrem, illi trādēret, quicumque propōsitum ænigma posset explicāre. *Quōdnam animal est, inquit Sphinx, mănē quadrupes, sub merīdiem bipes, et vespere tripes?* Œdīpus, tanto præmio invitātus, respondit animal istud homīnem ipsum esse, qui pēdibus mănibusque reptat ab infantiā; bīnis pēdibus nititur vir; sēnex bacūlo, quāsi tertio pēde, fulcitur. Hoc responso victa Sphinx, præcipitem se in märe projecit, et Jocastam, ac regnum mētū liberātum Œdīpo reliquit.

Ex eā Eteōclem et Polynīcem, itemque Antigōnem et Ismēnam tūlit, nec prius mātrem esse suam cognōvit, quā, ortā pestilentīā, vātes pronuntiāssent immissam fuisse pestem à Supēris Lāii nēcem vindicantibus, nec desitūram, nisi exsulāret is à quo Lāius cæsus fuisset. Compertum dēnīque fuit cædis auctōrem Œdīpum esse, eundemque mātrem habēre in matrimōnio. His attōnitus infēlix, oculos ēruit sibi, et in voluntārium exsīlium discēdens, regnum Eteōcli et Polynīci administrandum reliquit.

of Laius? — What did Creon promise to any one who would explain the riddle of the Sphinx? — What was the riddle? — How did Œdipus explain it? — What was the result? — What relation was Jocasta to Œdipus before their marriage? — What children were the result of this union? — What event was the cause of Œdipus's discovery that Jocasta was his mother? — What did the diviners declare in regard to the pestilence? — What did Œdipus do when he made the sad discovery?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIRST.

ETEOCLES AND POLYNICES.

ETEOCLES et Polynices, Œdīpi filii, ne paternum regnum dividendo debilitarent, sātiūs duxerunt illud intēgrum, sed alternis annis, possidēre. Eteōcles, ut māior nātu, prior regnāvit anno suo : sed, eo elapso, frā-trem, contrā quām convēnerat, sōlio exclūsit. Hæc fuit belli Thebāni, à poētis, præsertim à Statio, decantāti, causa. Polynices enim omnem Græciam in arma excivit, adscīto in foedusAdrasto, Argivērum rēge. Tirēsias fausta omnia Thebānis promittēbat, si Mœneceus, Creontis filius, ultīmus Cadmi posterōrum, se pro patriā devovēret. Nec dubitāvit fortis ille adolescens, invīto patrē, procurrēre in conspectum hostium, et cruōre suo, voluntāria victīma, litāre.

Hinc secunda omnia Thebānis cessērunt. Multi hostium dūces, et potissimūm Tydeus, Parthenōpæus, Capā-næus, Amphiaraus, maxīmīs jactāti pericūlis pēriēre. Ad extrēmum ambo frātres, crudēli bello finem impōnēre singulārī certāmine aggressi, alter altērius mānu cēcīdērunt. Nec ipsa mors ōdium illōrum internecinum ex-

What plan did Eteocles and Polynices adopt in regard to the government of Thebes? — Whose turn was it to reign first? — When his year was out, what did Eteocles do? — To what did this treachery lead? — Whom did Polynices summon to his assistance against Thebes? — On what condition did the diviner, Tiresias, promise the Thebans deliverance? — What was the result? — What leaders fell in the siege of Thebes? — How did the brothers finally agree to bring the contest to a termination? — With what result? — How was their hostility manifest even

stinxit; in eundem quippè rögum coniectis cadävëribus, flamma, sponte divisa, vïvëre in ipsis mortuörum frätürm cinëribus inimicïtas demonsträvit.

Creon, extinctis Cēdīpo ejusque filiis, regnum, quod ipsis sponte concessërat, recëpit. Ereptum rōgo Polynīcis corpus, inhumätum projëcit. Antigōnem, frätüris ossa conätam sepelīre, vïväm hūmo jussit infōdi: sed ipsa supplicium, elisis faucibus, antevertit. At Hēmön, Creontis filius, qui Antigōnem sponsam optäverat, ensemsibi adëgit in pectus. Eurydice, Creontis uxor, tantum filii obitu luctum hausit, ut mortem sibi conscivërit.

Hanc rēgię familię clādem Sophōcles in scēnam cūm protulisset, tam suāvi cōmmiserātiōne affëcit spectatōres, ut insulę Sāmi pręfectūrā donätus fuërit.



CHAPTER TWENTY-SECOND.

TANTALUS.

Non lëviöribus infortūniis familiä Tantäli, rēgis Phrygię, concidit. Prīma calamitātum origō, impiëtās ipsius

after death? — After the extinction of the sons of Cēdipus, who ascended the throne? — How did Creon insult the dead body of Polynices? — How did he treat Antigone for attempting to bury the bones of her brother? — How did Antigone prevent the intended cruelty of Creon? — What then befel Hemon, the son of Creon? — What did Eurydice, the wife of Creon, do on learning the death of Hemon? — What poet has founded a tragedy upon the misfortunes of Cēdipus and his family?

What other family is mentioned as particularly unfortunate?

Tantāli fuit. Jōvem, à quo gēnus dūcēbat, cum cætēris Diis dōmi suæ accēpērat. Eōrum divinitātem ut probāret, Pelōpem suum filium in frusta concīsum et elixum, illis appōsuit.

Cēres paulò reliquis avidior, humērum Pelōpis assumpsit; ālii ferāles epūlas detestāti, Tantālum in Tartāra dētrūsērunt, ūbi mēdiis in aquis sītīt, et alludentibus ōri pōmis, fāmē crūciātur. Pelōpem deindē in vītā revocāvērunt, eductā ex infēris per Mercūrium ējus animā, et membris itā reparātis, ut humērus eburneus, in ējus lōcum, qui à Cerēre comēsus fuērat, substituērētur. Niōbe, Tantāli filia, pāternam impietātē imitāta, dūm Latōnam contemnit, numerōsam amīsīt sobōlem, tēlis Apollīnis ac Diānæ confixam, et ipsa dolōre āmens, in saxum dirīguit.

Pēlops Phrýgiam tot clādibus suōrum funestam dēserens, vēnit in Elīdem, et Hippodāmiam, Œnōmāi rēgis filiam, uxōrem, ab ējus pātre postulāvit. Œnōmāus mortem sibi à genēro afferendam admonītus, eam filiæ prōcis condiōnem propōsuērat, ut curūli certāmine sēcum decertārent, eā potitūri, si vincērent; peritūri, si vincērentur.

Accēpit condiōnem Pēlops, et rēgem vinci alīter quān dōlo, non posse intelligens, ēgit cum Myrtīlo, ējus aurīgā,

— In what did the calamities of Tantalus originate? — What was the crime of Tantalus? — Which one of the gods tasted of the horrible feast? — What was the punishment of Tantalus? — What reparation was made to Pelops? — What was substituted for the shoulder which Ceres had eaten? — What was the crime of Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus? — What was her punishment? — What did Pelops do after the destruction of his kindred? — What condition did Œnomaus propose to those who were suitors for his daughter? — What stratagem did Pelops

ut ferrum tolleret quod axi extrēmo, rotārum mōdiōlis inserto, infīgītur, rotasque, ne effluant, continet. Excussus hunc in mōdum curru Œnōmaūs, fractis cervicibus, cum vitā victōriam et regnum amisit. Pēlops regno dotāli potitus, Peloponnēso nōmen dēdit: fēlix si concordēs habēre filios, Atreum et Thyestem, pōtuisset! Sed frātrum discordia tantō sōlet esse grāvior, quantō sanctior amicītia esse debēre.

Thyestes uxōrem frātris temerāvit; Atreus Thyestē filios, inscio pātre interfēctos, eidem epulandos præbuit. Supererat filius nōthus, qui perīre stātīm ab ortu iussus, à pastōribus tāmen fuerat servātus, et lacte caprīno nutritus, undē nōmen illi *Ægysthus* factum. Hic Atreum obtruncāvit; Agamemnōnem, Atrei filium, è Trojāno reversum bello sustūlit, consciā et adjuvante, quam sibi mālē devinxerat, Clytemnestrā, conjūge Agamemnōnis. Hinc orta est fœcunda tragœdiārum sēges.

adopt in the contest with Œnomaus? — With what result? — What name did Pelops give to the region? — What two sons had he? — What injury did Thyestes commit against Atreus? — What was the revenge of Atreus? — What other son of Thyestes remained? — What was his history? — How did he avenge his father upon the family of Atreus? — Who assisted him in destroying Agamemnon?

CHAPTER TWENTY-THIRD.

TROJAN KINGS.

IN eâ Phrÿgiæ parte quæ Bosphörum Thrâcium respicit, Tröjam Dardânus, Jövis et Electræ filius, condidit, è Tusciâ fûgiens, occiso fratre, quicum in hâc Itâliæ parte regnâbat. Rêrum in Tröâde tunc potiebâtur Teucer, qui Dardânûm genêrum adscivit, cumque illo Tröjæ fundamenta jecit, annis antè nâtam Rômam fêre septingentis. Dardâno successit Erichthönius filius, Erichthönio Tros, qui Tröjam de suo appellâvit nômîne. Tröis filius fuit Ganymêdes, à Jöve raptus. Item Assarâcus, ex quo genitus est Cäpys, Anchisæ päter; dëmum Ilus, qui paternum adeptus regnum, Tröjam *Ilium* vocâri jussit.

Ilo successit filius Laomêdon, quem Hercûles vitâ regnoque spoliâvit, abducto ejus filio qui à Trojânis fuit redemptus: indè Priâmi nomen consecutus est, cùm antea Podarces dicêrêtur. Priâmus pâtri suffectus, turribus arcibusque munivit urbem, quæ tunc Pergäma

Where was Troy situated? — By whom was it founded? — Whence did Dardanus come? — Who was reigning in the country of Troas, at the time of the arrival of Dardanus? — How did Dardanus and Teucer become related? — How long was this before the birth of Rome? — Who succeeded to Dardanus? — Who to Erichthonius? — From which of these kings was the city named? — What is said of Ganymedes, a son of Tros? — What of another son, Assaracus? — What finally of a third son, Ilus? — What is said of Laomedon, the successor of Ilus? — Whose son was Priam? — What was Priam's original name? — What does "Podarces" mean? — What does "Priam" mean, and why was he so called? — What did Priam do on succeeding to the govern-

vocābatur, undē ipsa Trōja nōmen illud quōque sumpsit. Priāmi uxor, Hecūba : filii præcipui, Hector, Deiphōbus, Helēnus, et Pāris, sive Alexander, funesta pātriæ fax.

Tālem sibi vīsa fuērat parēre māter, ejusque somniō cognīto, Priāmus necārī puērū jussērat. Hecūba clām inter pastōres educandū curāvit, ūbi, cūm rēgias dōtes ostendēret, in conditiōnis humilitāte oriġinem probāvit, ipsisque Superis dignus est visus, qui ortam inter Junōnem, Pallādem et Venērem, controversiam dirimēret. Interērant epūlo gēniālī, cūm Thētis Pēleo nubēret. Discordia in mēdium jēcit fatāle pōmum, cūm hāc inscriptiōne : *Dētūr pulchriōri*. Pāris, arbīter itā diræ litis sumptus, eam Venēri adjudicāvit, et sibi suisque Junōnis ac Minervæ conflāvit ōdia.

Intērīm Priāmus certāmen ludīcrum nobilitāti Trojānæ propōsuit. Aduit Pāris adhuc incognītus, et cetēris, qui congressi fuērant, victis, ipsum Hectorē superāvit. Hector, cūm pugilem ignōtū ferro persēquērētur, ut ignōminiam ējus sanguīne eluērēt, agnōvit frātrem, conspectis quibusdam insignībus et gemmis, quæ Hecūba pastōri, ējus educatōri tradīdērat. Priāmus, fatōrum immēmor, filium lætus amplexītur, et in rēgiæ partem accipit.

ment? — Who was his wife? — Who were his sons? — What epithet is applied to Paris? — From what circumstance did this epithet originate? — What did Priam order? — How did Hecuba contrive to prevent the child's being destroyed? — What dispute was Paris called upon to settle? — How did this dispute originate? — In whose favour did Paris decide the question of beauty? — What was the effect upon the other goddesses, Juno and Minerva? — What circumstance led to Paris's being recognized at Troy, as the son of Priam?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOURTH.

CAUSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.

CUM Hercūles Trojam vastāret, Hesiōnem, Laomedontis filiam, Telamōni, Græco dūci conjūgem dēderat. Pāris, amītam suam repetitūrus, classem instruxit, Priāmo non invīto, qui ōpibus et glōriā pollens, imminēbat in omnem injūrias à Græcis tōties acceptas vindicandi occāsiōnem. Pāris rectā Spartam contendit, ad Menelāum, Spartæ rēgem, filium Atrei, et Agamemnōnis frātre. Exceptus humanitāte summā, et dōmi relictus est à Menelāo, cui erat iter in Crētum necessārium.

Helēnam, uxōrem Menelāi, Vēnus itā Parīdi conciliāvit, ut cum eo Trōjam profūgērit, probante Priāmo, qui Hesiōnem, sorōrem suam, itā reddītum iri facilē sperābat, si cum Helēnā permutārētur. Contrā ac sperāverat accidit; nam Græci Hesiōnem reddere negārunt, Helēnamque junctis viribus et armis repetentes, Trōjam, per annos dēcem obsessam, sōlo dēmum æquārun.

Quo pacto Ulysses et Achilles ad hoc bellum perducti fuērint, expōnit Ovidius in libro decimo tertio Metamorphoseon. Explicat pariter quemadmōdum Græcōrum exercitus Aulīdem convēnērit, ibique ventis adversis tamdiū

Who was Hesione, and what was her story? — How did Paris attempt to recover his aunt? — Why did Priam assent so readily to the expedition of Paris? — Where did Paris go, and how was he received? — How did Paris requite the hospitality of Menelaus? — Which of the goddesses aided him in this? — What motive had Priam for conniving at the elopement? — How did it turn out? — When the Grecian forces were ready to sail for Troy, how long were they detained by adverse winds?

retentus fuërit, dùm Agamemnon filiam Iphigēniam Diānæ immolāre constituëret. Cervam tāmen ejus in lōcum Diāna substituit, eamque in Tauricam Chersonēsum deportāvit. Diānā placātā, solvit Græcorum classis mille ducentarū nonaginta nāvium, sub dūcibus quinque et nonaginta, et ad Trōjam castra pōsuit.

Diuturnam bello mōram attūlit Asia fēre universa, ad urbis auxīlium concurrens; tūm Hectōris fortitūdo; dēnīque discordia Achillem inter et Agamemnōnem cōorta. Hic puellam quamdam sacerdoti Apollinis ereptam penes se habēbat. Apollo, à virgīnis pātre orātus, immissā peste, Græcōrum exercitum pōpulābātur; quam ut Achilles avertēret, Agamemnōnem cōgit puellam parenti red-dēre. Agamemnon iracundiā elātus, Brīsēidem vicissim Achilli erīpuit. Achilles, injūriam non fērens, inclūsit se tentōrio, Græcosque Trojānis profligandos permīsit; arma sua duntaxat concessit Patrōclo; quībus ille indūtus, et Hectōrem ausus lacessēre, ab illo sternitur. Tūm vērò Achilles, ulciscendi amīci causā, bellum repētiit, Hectōremque cæsum ter circā mūros urbis raptāvit.

— Why was Agamemnon obliged to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia to Diana? — What became of Iphigenia? — What was the number of the Greek ships and leaders, that sailed for Troy? — What three causes are mentioned as protracting the war? — Why did Apollo send a pestilence into the Grecian army? — What was Agamemnon obliged to do, before the pestilence could be averted? — How did Agamemnon avenge himself upon Achilles? — What did Achilles do on account of this injury? — What circumstance at last brought Achilles again into the fight?

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIFTH.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

HECTORIS necem clādes fortissimōrum à Trojānis dūcum est sonsecūta. Priāmo et Hecūbæ in desperatiōnem actis promisit Pāris necem Achillis, quo ūno maxīmè Græci stābant. Compērit eum, Polyxēnæ, Priāmi filiæ, amōre captum; addūcit in spem conjūgii, et pactis paucōrum diērum induciis, in templum Apollīnis invitat collōquii uberiōris causā. Vēnit Achilles nīhil à Parīdis perfidiā mētuens; à quo sagittā percussus, intēriit. Cæsum in acie cānit Ovidius in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon, et insequenti libro refert de illius armis certātum Ajācem intrā et Ulyssem.

At Græci dōlo pariter et proditiōne ulciscendos proditores arbitrāti, reddītum in pātriam, veltut fessi bello, simulant; et ēquum ingentem ligneum fabricantur, quāsi dōnum placandæ Minervæ, cūjus nūmen à se violātum dictitābant, raptō ex arce Trojānā Pallādio, seu Minervæ sacrā stātūā, quā Trōjæ fātum et felicitas continēri putābantur. Equum in littōre relictum, Græcis ad insulam Tenēdum prōfectis, Trojāni in urbem inducunt, dirūtā murōrum parte, per quam Græci noctu è vicinā insulā

What followed the death of Hector? — When Priam and Hecuba were now driven to despair, what did Paris promise them? — How did Paris accomplish the death of Achilles? — How was Achilles slain, according to Ovid's account? — To what stratagem did the Greeks resort? — What was the professed object of the wooden horse? — To what island did the Greeks retire? — How did the Trojans get the wooden horse into the city? — What happened on the following night? — By

Tenēdo reversi, sūbiērunt, et civitātem somno ac vīno sepultam incendērunt. Hanc illis ab Ænēā et Antenōre proditam fuisse fāma est.

Pyrrius, Achillis filius, Priāmum ad Jōvis āram jugulāvit; immolāvit Polixēnam ad Achillis, qui ējus nuptias ambiērat, tumūlum; Andromāchem, Hectōris conjūgem, abduxit in Græciam. Pāris sagittā Hercūlis à Philoctēte confossus est. Menelāus Helēnam à Deiphōbo, cui, post Paridem occisum, nupsērat, recēpit. Ulysses Astyanactem, Hectōris filium, è summā turri dejiciendum curāvit. Ajax, Oilei filius, Cassandrā Priāmi filiā temerātā, Pallādis, cūjus ad stātuum velūti ad asyllum illa confūgērat, iram in se concitāvit; quāre, facto naufrāgio, fulmīne conflagrāvit.

Classis Græcōrum ad Caphārēos scopūlos insulæ Eubœæ allisa, magnam partem pēriit, Nauplii scelēre, qui dōlens filium suum Palamēdem ab Ulysse falso crimīne accusātum, et à Græcis damnātum, ignes nocturnos è cautibus extulit, ad quas classis, portum rāta, per tenēbras temērè appūlit.

Contigit Trōjæ excīdium anno mundi bis millēsimo octingentēsimo septuagēsimo, cūm Ailon Hebræis jus

whom was Troy betrayed according to common report?—In the sacking of the city, what three acts of vengeance did Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, commit?—What was the fate of Paris?—Of Helen?—What death did Ulysses inflict upon Astyanax, the son of Hector?—How did Ajax bring upon himself the anger of Pallas?—What befel the Grecian fleet on its return?—Who was the cause of this?—Why was Nauplius instigated to this crime?—By what stratagem did he bring the Grecian ships upon the rocks?—In what year of the world did the taking of Troy occur?—Who was then Judge among the

dicēret. Cæsa esse perhibentur in eo bello Græcōrum octingenta octoginta sex millia, Trojanōrum vērò, ante captam urbem, sexcenta septuaginta sex millia.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIXTH.

AGAMEMNON AND ORESTES.

AGAMEMNON dōmum rēdux, Clytæmnestræ et Ægysthi, ejus adultēri, ferro cecīdit. Orestes ultus est patris mortem, pēremptā matrē: quam cū observārī sibi semper crēderet tædis et serpentibus armātam, orācūlum consūluit. Eo jubente, in Tauricam Chersonēsum contendit, comīte Pylāde, rēgis Strōphii filio, cūjus amīcitiā cū in maximis, antea periculis, tūm in hoc præcipuē lōco est expertus.

Mos erat ut hospites ac peregrini comprehendērentur, Diānæ, quæ ibi colēbātur, immolandi. Capti Pylādes et Orestes, addūcuntur ad Thoantem, summum sacerdotem. Is novōrum hospitum nobilitate permōtus, et indōle liberali, cūm utrumque servāre, salvis patrīæ lēgibus, non posset, altērum ductā sorte incolūmen fōre pronun-

Hebrews? — How many of the Greeks were slain in the siege of Troy? — How many of the Trojans?

How did Agamemnon finally die, on his return from Troy? — How did Orestes avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon? — What seemed always present to his vision? — Where did the oracle direct Orestes to go? — Who accompanied him? — What danger did they incur in the Chersonese? — What contest arose

tiat. Hic vëro celëbris orta est inter Pylädem et Orestem contentio, dùm alter altërius perire löco certat. Sors Orestem addixit nëci. Præërat Diänæ säcris Iphigëniä, Orestis söror, illuc per Diānam ex Aulido translāta, cùm cervam in illius mactandæ löcum suppösuit, ut Ovidius narrat in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon.

Iphigëniä, quòm ferrum libräret in frätis cäput, eum agnövît. Occiso Thoante, Orestes cum soröre, Pyläde, et Diänæ stätuä, rëdiit in Græciam, übî, expiätus, et Furiärum tëtro aspectu liberätus, paternum regnum feliciter administrävit. Eädem stätua Diänæ in Itäliam postrëmò deläta est, et in Aricino collocäta nemöre. Templi sædituus et sacerdos istius Diänæ Aricinæ, rex nemörum vocäbätur; ac vulgò servus ërat fugitïvus, qui tämdiù regnum illud obtinëbat, dùm ab älio fugitïvo commissä pugnâ victus necärëtur.

between Pylades and Orestes on this occasion? — When it was decided that Orestes should be sacrificed to Diana, who ministered as priestess at the altar? — When Iphigenia recognized in the victim her own brother, what did she do? — What was the sequel of Orestes' history, after he had made his expiation? — What became of the image of Diana, which they brought with them from the Chersonese? — What is remarked of the keeper of the temple in which this image was placed?

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVENTH.

ULYSSES.

DECEM annos Ulysses errāvit post excisam Trōjam, prius quā paternos Lāres reviseret. Vix ingressus nāvim, in Thrāciam tempestāte delātus est. Ibi regnābat Polymnestor, cūjus fidei ac tutēlæ Priāmus filium Polydōrum, et regāles thēsaurus, ne venirent in Græcōrum mānus, tradiderat custodiendos. Polydōrum rex avārus, ut auro potirētur, trucidaverat. Hecūba id cūm rescīvisset, nam Ulyssi in Trojānā prædā dividendā obvenerat, Polymnestorem adiit, veltut ignāra; ostentansque spem thēsauri altērius, eum seduxit à rēgio comitātū; mox invōlans in vultum, oculos illi unguibus ēruit: quo facto, lapidibus à pōpulo supervēniente appetita, in cānem rabidam mutāta fuit.

Ulysses, repetitā navigātiōne, abripitur in Africam ad Lotophāgos, itā vocātos à lōto arbore, cūjus fructus tam suāves habēbat illecēbras, ut advēnis obliuionem patriæ afferret, ejusque suavitāte captos è sociis suis nonnullos Ulysses amisērīt. Alii, redintegrāto cursu, Siciliam cum eo tenuērunt. Sex eōrum Polyphēmus, Cyclōpum teter-

How long did Ulysses wander, after the destruction of Troy, before he reached his home? — In this wandering, where was he first taken to? — What trust had been committed to Polymnestor, the king of Thrace? — How had Polymnestor betrayed this trust? — When this treachery came to the knowledge of Hecuba, what did she do? — What finally became of Hecuba? — Leaving Thrace, where was Ulysses next carried to? — What befel some of his companions in Africa? — To what country did the companions of Ulysses next go? — What calamity befel them

rīmus, devorāvit. Hunc Ulysses vīno grāvem invāsit, eique ūnum, quem in fronte mēdīā gerēbat, oculum exsculpit.

Indē ad Æōlum propērē fūgit, qui ventos adversos ūtrībus inclūsos in ējus nāvīm conguessit, ne nocērent. Utres tumīdos sōcii, mālē cūriōsi, reclūsēre. Ventis solūtis, nōvæ tempestātes excitātæ, nōva pericūla. Iis jactātum Ulyssem, et à Læstrigōnibus Formiānum littus incolentībus, atque humanā carne vesci solītis, pēnē oppressum, insidiōsā benignitāte excēpit Circe, famōsa venefica. Hæc sōcios Ulyssis in ferārum vāria monstra transformāvit; ipse artes magīcas elūsit instructus herbā *Moly*, sāpientiæ symbōlo, à Mercūrio sibi donātā. Eādē Circe adjuvante, adiit infēros ūbi à Tirōsiā vāte multa de rēbus aliquandō sibi eventūris cognōvit.

Pāri felicitāte ac prudentiā Sirēnum dolōsos cantus, in eōdem Tyrrhēno littōre effūgit, sōciōrum auribus cērā obturatīs, ipse ad mālum alligātus: indē Siciliam rursum tēnuit. Sōlis bōves Phaetūsa nympha pascēbat. Præcūperat enixē sōciis Ulysses, ut sācris armentis temperārent. Auditus non est; itāque, Sōle irātō, nāves cum sōciis amīsit, vixque in fractæ rātis tabulā enatāvit ad Ogŷgiam insulam, ūbi recentī navigio instructus à nymphā Calypso, mārī se commīsit.

there? — What further is said of Polyphemus? — After destroying Polyphemus, to whom did Ulysses flee? — What mischief befel him from this source? — Into the hands of what cannibals did they come near falling? — What famous sorceress next kindly received him? — What did Circe do to the companions of Ulysses? — How did Ulysses himself escape? — Where, and to whom, did he go to learn something of future events? — By what means did Ulysses escape the Syrens? — What was his

Facto itērū naufrāgio, cūjus auctor Neptūnus, Polyphēmum filium ab Ulysse excæcātum ægrè fērens, evāsīt ōpe Leucōtheæ in insūlam Corcȳram, et acceptis ab Alcīnoo, Phæācum rēge, nāvībus, Ithācam attīgit. Dūmum suam, rustīci cultu, ingressus, cognoscendum se Telemācho filio, et fīdis alīquot famūlis dēdit; quōrum opērā prōcis delētis, fortūnas uxōremque Penelōpen recuperāvit.

De re bēnè gestā lætum tacītus angēbat mētus ne à filio interficērētur: id enim Tirēsias prædixērat, ac ne trīsti vaticīnio fidem facēret, cogitābat secēdēre in alīquam solitūdīnem, cū Telegōnus, quem è Circe gēnuērat, audito felīci pātris in Ithācam adventu, accessit gratulātūrus. Dūm, ut ignōtus, repellītur, nonnīhil tumultūs ortum est ad fōres regiæ. Procurrit Ulysses ut rem cognoscat, interque confūsos tumultuantium clamōres sagittā vulnerātur à Telegōno. Fīeri medicīna plāgæ non pōtuit quia jacūlum venēno infectum erat.

adventure with the nymph Phætusa? — With the nymph Calypso? — Why did Neptune bring upon him a second shipwreck? — How did he finally reach Ithaca? — Under what guise did he enter his own house? — Who assisted him in rescuing Penelope from her suitors? — What fear next harassed him? — How did he attempt to evade this prediction? — What was the sequel of the story?

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHTH.

ÆNEAS.

ÆNEAS, Venëris et Anchisæ filius, Creûsam, Priâmi natârûm ûnam duxerat. E pâtriæ incendio elapsus ôpe mâttris, septem annos errâvit incerto mări, ob iram Junônis, nômîni Trojâno semper infensæ. His trans-actis, Carthâgînem vënit, ubi, quemadmôdum cānunt Virgilius et Ovidius, Dido nôvam condēbat urbem; ab eâque mensibus aliquot retardâtus, jubente dēmum Jôve, iter perrexit in Itâliam, ac victo Rutulôrum rēge, Turno, Lavîniâ, rēgis Latîni filiam cum dotâli regno accēpit, ac Români Impërii fundamenta jecit.



CHAPTER TWENTY-NINTH.

THE USE OF THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY.

CUM poëtæ ac doctôres profânæ antiquitâtis plûrîma quæ ad explicandam rêrum natûram, aut instruendos môres conducunt, sub simulâcris Deôrum, et fâbûlarum tegumine involvërint, dispiciendum est quid vëri bônive sub istis integumentis læteat. Est imprimis verè Chris-

What was the parentage of Æneas? — Who was his wife? — How long did he wander, after the siege of Troy? — Whom did he find at Carthage? — Where did he finally go? — What empire and race did he found?

What should the Christian teacher endeavour to find out and

tiani præceptoris videre quid obtegit cortex ille fabulosus, et veritatem istis involutam umbris evolvere.

Ita poëtæ Cœlum finxerunt Saturni, sive Temporis, patrem, quia Cœlum, diurnâ et annuâ conversione, tempus efficit. Cùm vērò temporis par vetustati sit velocitas, idemque finem rebus quas produxit, afferrat, descripsere Saturnum habitu senis alati, et falce armati, qui liberos suos devoraret. Saturnum excepit Jānus, Lātii rex prudentissimus; qui, cùm prospiceret futura, præteritaque meminisset, eum bifrontem ideirō pinxerunt.

Rūdes et incultos homīnes Promētheus à ferino victu abductos, excoluit, ac mentem velti corporibus brutis addidit: hæc fuit causa cur homīnes dictus sit è luto finxisse. Idem ūsum ignis edocuit, ac repertit quo pacto è solis radiis, putā concavo speculo exceptis, eliceretur. Hinc nata plurima vitæ commoda, et è commodis, incommoda, nimirum morbi, febres, et cætera. Deucalion urbes condidit, invēnit artes, vitam mōribus ornāvit: hinc saxa in homīnes mutasse prædicatur.

Amphion devinctos concordia Thebānos ad urbem ædificandam adduxit: lapides lŷræ sōno mōvisse narratur. Atlas vērò in montem conversus: cœlum humeris ferre, quia, ut astra specularētur, in editiorem ascendebat

evolve, in the fables of the heathen? — What fact is shadowed forth in the fable of Cœlum being the father of Saturn? — What was meant by describing Saturn as an old man, with wings, bearing a scythe, and devouring his own offspring? — What was signified by Janus having two faces? — By Prometheus forming men out of clay? — By his stealing fire from heaven? — By Deucalion changing rocks into men? — By Amphion moving stones by the sound of his lyre? — By Atlas bearing the heaven upon his shoulders? — By the wings of

ſcūm, et coelestem excogitavit ſphæram, quam fere ſemper præ mānibus habēbat.

Alas Dædalō dēdērunt, ut è labyrintho evolāret, quia navigandi, et utendi vellis artem repērit. Icārum audāci volātu ſūblimia captantem in märe deſcēderunt, ut juvenilem notārent imprudentiam, quæ mēdium iter ac tūtum tenēre nescit. In Tantālō avāros, in Lycōne crudēles, in Sirēnibus et Circe amātōres voluptātum, in aliis alia flāgitia deſcripserunt.

In Medūsā, muliēre libidinōsā, indōlem impūræ libidinis adūmbrātā voluēre, cūjus ea vis lābesque est, ut homīnes omni rātiōnis, pietātis, et humanitātis ſenſu spoliātos, in saxa transformāre videātur. Quis in Narcisso non agnoscit homīnem sui amantiōrem? in Marsyā, quem Apollo cūte spoliāt, arrogāntem? in Persei Pēgāso, celeritātem rēbus gerendis necessāriam? Quis in ejusdem Persei specūlo polito, quod instar clYPEI gestābat, sapiēntiam non intelligit?

Dædalus? — By the rash flight of Icarus? — What persons are described in the fable of Tantalus? — What in that of Lycaon? — Of the Sirens? — What may we learn from the fable of Medusa concerning the effect of impure desire? — Who may be recognized in Narcissus? — In Marsyas? — In the Pegasus? — In the mirror of Perseus?

NOTES.

CHAPTER I.—1, "*habebatur*," *was held, was considered*, pass. indic. imperf. of *habeo*.—2, "*hic*," *the latter*, i. e. Titan.—3, "*ea lege*," *on this condition*.—4, "*statim editos*," *immediately on being born, as soon as born*.—5, "*invita vehementer uxore*," *his wife being very unwilling, much against his wife's will*, abl. absolute.—6, "*Titaneæ*," *the Titans*; they were the offspring of Titanus and Terra or Tellus (the Earth), and ought not to be confounded with the Giants, who were also the offspring of Terra, but by a later birth.—7, "*Latium*," that part of Italy in which Rome is situated; the name is supposed to be derived from "*lateo*," and means literally, "*the hiding-place*."—8, "*Janus*," a deity of the old Latins, who was supposed to be able to see equally the past and the future, and who was represented with two faces, one before, and one behind; his temple had likewise two doors, opposite each other, which always stood open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.—9, "*eo regnante*," *he reigning, in his reign*, abl. absolute.—10, "*vacabant*," *had vacation*.

CHAPTER II.—1, "*sortitur*," *obtains, has*.—2, "*Rhea*" is from the Greek *ῥέω*, "*to flow*."—3, "*constituunt*," *fix upon, make*.—4, "*suis librata ponderibus*," *balanced by its own weight*.—5, "*conflata*," *composed, made*.—6, "*justitium*," *a cessation of business in the courts of justice*.—7, "*in curia*," &c., supply "*extingueretur*;" if the fire went out through the neglect of the Vestals.—8, "*graviter in eas*

animadvertebatur," *heavy punishment was inflicted upon them*; "in aliquem animadvertere," is to proceed against any one judicially, to punish him. — 9, "Megaleia," from Μεγάλη, the Greek name of the Magna Mater. — 10, "velut arietabant," *butted as it were like rams*. — 11, "Corybantes," supposed to be from the Greek κορυφή, meaning "the top of the head." — 12, "Eleusini," &c.: Eleusis was a city of Attica, in Greece, famous for the Mysteries of Ceres, which were celebrated there. — 13, "Thesmophoria," from the Greek θεσμός, a law, and φέρω, to bear or establish.

CHAPTER III. — 1, "egisset in fugam," *had put to flight*. — 2, "sibi vindicaret," *claimed for himself*. — 3, "Neptuno," supply "regendas;" *to be governed by Neptune*. — 4, "congestis in cumulum montibus," *mountains being thrown into a heap, having heaped up mountains*, abl. absolute. — 5, "pœnas Jovi dedere," *paid the penalty to Jupiter*, were punished by him. — 6, "ingeminante," *redoubling, shouting out repeatedly*. — 7, "indigne ferens," *indignant, taking it ill*. — 8, "inique tulerunt," *took amiss*. — 9, "Pandora," from the Greek πᾶς, all, and δῶρον, gift. — 10, "superûm" for "superorum." — 11, "orbem terrarum," *the circle of the lands, the whole world*. — 12, "Jovem non unum," *not one Jupiter only, i. e. more than one*. — 13, "Eusebius," an early ecclesiastical historian. — 14, "ad ortum," *towards the East*. — 15, "Diespiter," compounded of "dies," day, and "pater," father; others suppose "Dies" in this word to be an old form of "Dis," which was one of the names of Jupiter. — 16, "Xenius" is the Greek word meaning the same thing as "hospitalis."

CHAPTER IV. — 1, "Pronuba," *a brideswoman, one who attended upon a bride and made the necessary arrangements*. — 2, "Lucina," literally *bringing to light*, from lux, lucis, "light;" applied to Juno, because, as the goddess of

childbirth, she assisted in bringing men to the light. — 3, "Ilythia," a Greek word of doubtful origin, but supposed to have a meaning akin to that of "Lucina." — 4, "soror Bellona," *erat* understood; "whose sister was Bellona." — 5, "denique Vulcanum," *edidit* understood; "finally she brought forth Vulcan." — 6, "Cyclopes," from the Greek κύκλωψ, "having a round eye." — 7, "id nominis," *that name*; literally, "that of name."

CHAPTER V. — 1, "fluitabat," *floated about here and there*; "fluito" is a frequentative verb from fluo; we have some examples of such verbs in English, as "to flit" from "to fly," &c. — 2, "ad vitam revocaret," *called back to life*. — 3, "redactus in ordinem," *reduced in rank*. — 4, "operam suam locavit Admeto," *hired out his services to Admetus*, i. e. hired himself to Admetus. — 5, "cognominem," *like-named, of the same name*, accus. masc. from "cognominis, is, e." — 6, "Troadem," *Troas*, a province of Asia Minor, whose capital was Troy. — 7, "incidit in Neptunum," *fell in with Neptune*. — 8, "Laomedontem;" he was the son of Ilus, and the father of Priam. — 9, "pacto pretio," *at a stipulated price*. — 10, "navant operam," &c., *bestow their service towards building*, i. e. assist in building. — 11, "valere jussit," &c., *sent him off unrewarded and mocked*; "valere jubere" is to tell one good-bye, or a polite way of saying to a man "to be off with himself." — 12, "Hyperion," one of the Titans, and called "Father of the Sun," probably because he instructed men in the movements of the sun and the other heavenly bodies. — 13, "Delphis," *at Delphi*; this was a city in Phocis of Greece. — 14, "Mnemosynes;" the Muses are said to be the daughters of Mnemosyne or Memory, to show the dependence of their various arts upon this faculty. — 15, "Calliope," &c.; *having a beautiful voice*; she was the muse of epic poetry, and the chief of the Muses. — 16, "Clio," *the proclaimer*, the muse of history. —

17, "Erato," *the lovely*, the muse of amorous and lyric poetry.—18, "Thalia," *the blooming*, the muse of comedy.—19, "Polyhymnia," *she of the many hymns*, the muse of rhetoric or of eloquence.—20, "Urania," *the heavenly*, the muse of astronomy.—21, "Melpomene," *the songstress*, the muse of tragedy.—22, "Terpsichore," *dance-delighting*, the muse of dancing.—23, "Euterpe," *the charming*, the muse of music.—24, "Eridanus," the Greek name of the river Po.—25, "Heliades," daughters of Helias (the Sun).—26, "in populos," *into poplars*.

CHAPTER VI. — 1, "coluit," *cherished, practised*. — 2, "Actæonem," &c., *changed into a stag the hunter Actæon, because he had come unwittingly into that place where she was bathing herself with her nymphs*. — 3, "Taurica Chersoneso;" the term Chersonesus (Greek χέρσος, mainland, and νῆσος, island) means simply *Peninsula*; it was applied, however, as a proper name, to several very noted districts of this character; as, the Golden Chersonese (Chersonesus Aurea), a peninsula of Farther India; the Cimbric Chersonese, probably Jutland; the Tauric, answering to the modern Crimea; and the Thracian, now known as the peninsula of the Dardanelles. This last was the most important of all, and was often called simply "*the Chersonese*."

CHAPTER VII. — 1, "in lucem exiisset," *had come into the light*, i. e. *had been born*. — 2, "quem narrant," &c., *whom, when he had been born before the time, they relate to have been inserted into the thigh of Jupiter, until, &c.* — 3, "menses legitimi partûs;" literally, *the lawful months of his birth*, i. e. the full time for his being born. — 4, "ea involutum," *he carried a rod wound round with it (the ivy) and with vines, which [rod] they called "the thyrsus"*. — 5, "Trietarica," (τρετρηρια,) *triennial*. — 6, "Orgia," from the Greek ὄργη, *fury*. — 7, "Dionysus," from Διός (the genitive of the Greek word

for Jupiter), and Nysa, the island where Bacchus was brought up.—8, “Lyæus;” Greek Λυαῖος, from λύω, solvo, and having the same meaning as the Latin Liber, *free, loose, dissolute*.—9, “Ascolia,” from the Greek ἀσπίς, *a leathern bag or bottle*.—10, “Barchus;” *Bar*, in Hebrew compounds, such as “Bar-Jona,” &c., signifies “son,” and *Chus* is another spelling for Cush; hence some have supposed Bacchus to be Bar-Chus, i. e. the son of Cush, or Nimrod!—11, “pugnant,” *contend*.—12, “in eam sententiam,” *in this sense, to this purport*.

CHAPTER VIII.—1, “Superûm,” for Superorum,—2, “caduceum,” *he had moreover in his hand the caduceus, (a herald’s wand)*.—3, “incidisse in duos angues,” *fell in with two serpents*.—4, “diremissæ,” *separated, parted*, perf. inf. of dirimo.—5, “Camilli;” camillus is a word of unknown origin, applied by the Romans to those noble youths employed as assistants in public religious services.—6, “cum res ferebat,” *when occasion required*.—7, “Hermes,” as if from the Greek εἶπω, “to speak.”—8, “captæ,” *deprived of*.—9, “Hermathenas,” from the Greek “Hermes,” *Mercury*, and “Athene,” *Minerva*.—10, “Hermerotes,” from “Hermes” and “Eros,” *Cupid*.

CHAPTER X.—1, “Naiades,” from the Greek νάω, to flow.—2, “Napæ,” from the Greek νάρη, *a woody dell or glen*.—3, “Dryades,” from the Greek δρῦς, *an oak*.—4, “Hamadryades,” from the Greek δρῦς, and ἅμα, *at the same time*; according to the fable, the Dryades and Hamadryades were the indwelling spirits of trees, coming into existence and dying with the trees to which they were severally attached.—5, “quæ mari,” præerant (understood); *who presided over the sea*.—6, “quæ fontibus et fluviis,” *who presided over fountains and rivers*.—7, “evaserit,” *turned out*

to be, became. — 8, "Hune irata," &c., *Juno, enraged, drove him to madness, impelled by which he plotted death against his wife.*

CHAPTER XI. — 1, "portitor," *ferryman*. — 2, "Clotho," *κλωθώ, the spinner*; she spins forth the thread of life. — 3 "Lachesis," Greek *λάχαις, the disposer of lots*; she fixes the lot of him whose life is spinning forth, making it sometimes of black thread, and sometimes of white. — 4, "Atropos," Greek *α, not, and ἑρπύς, to turn*; *not to be turned, inexorable*; she holds the fatal shears, and, when the time comes that the man must die, she cuts the thread; no prayers can turn her from her purpose. — 5, "ea vis erat," *such was the effect*. — 6, "Orcus," Greek *ὄρκος, an oath*. — 7, "Plutonis," Greek *πλούτος, riches*.

CHAPTER XII. — 1, "Lupercalia," from "lupus," *a wolf*, that animal being sacrificed in the worship of Pan. — 2, "Pan," from the Greek *πᾶν, all, everything*. — 3, "fistula," *a reed-pipe, or musical instrument invented by Pan, and made of reeds of different lengths, so as to produce the different notes of the musical scale*. — 4, "bullas pueri," &c.; *boys laid aside the bulla at the age of fourteen*. — 5, "Nemesis," Greek *νέμεισις, retribution*; she was the goddess of retributive justice. — 6, "Adragtæa," Greek *α, not, διδράσκω, to escape*; *unavoidable, that cannot be escaped*.

CHAPTER XIII. — 1, "concupi," *to be addressed*. — 2, "de genere humano bene meritis," *who had deserved well of the human race*. — 3, "omni exceptione," *without exception*. — 4, "dimidiatos deos," &c., *half-gods as it were, or demi-gods*. — 5, "indulserunt," *granted, accorded*.

CHAPTER XIV. — 1, "ludicro certamini," *a sportive combat*. — 2, "imprudens," *unwittingly*; the adjective in such

cases has to be rendered in English adverbially. — 3, "Pegasus;" this was the winged horse of the Muses; Bellerophon caught him, and by the aid of his hoofs destroyed the Chimæra; Bellerophon afterwards attempting to ride to heaven on the back of Pegasus, the latter threw him, and ascended alone to heaven, where he became a constellation. — 4, "egregiam navavit operam," *performed an important service.* — 5, "ille, cum Proetus," &c., *he (Bellerophon), when he was visiting Proetus, &c.* — 6, "Chimera;" this monster vomited fire from its mouth, was in front a lion, in the rear a dragon, in the middle a goat. — 7, "accommodius actum est," *it fared better with Perseus, &c.*

CHAPTER XV. — 1, "ut qui amborum prior," &c., *that whichever of the two should be first brought to light, should rule over the other.* — 2, "jam doctus vincere," &c., *already taught to conquer when he had scarcely begun to live.* — 3, "neque nihil nocebat," *nor did he do no injury, i. e. he did no little injury.* — 4, "damni plus afferebant," *still greater injury did certain birds bring, &c.* — 5, "majorem debellatis," &c.: *gloriam adeptus understood; he obtained still greater glory, &c.* — 6, "illis par immanitate," *equal in monstrosity to these came Geryon, &c.* — 7, "Augiæ;" Augias, or Augeas, had a stable containing three thousand head of cattle, which had been uncleansed for thirty years; hence, "to cleanse the Augean stables," means to perform any difficult and unpleasant labour. — 8, "Cerberus," the three-headed monster that guarded the gates of the infernal regions to prevent any return. — 9, "Oceanum in medias terras," &c., *he brought the Ocean into the midst of the lands (i. e. into the Mediterranean), by opening the straits of Gibraltar, and by separating the two mountains, Calpe and Abyla, &c.* — 10, "Calpe et Abyla;" these are mountains on the opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar, the former in Spain, the latter in Africa; they are called "the pillars

of Hercules." — 11, "*gloriam iniquissime ferens,*" *taking very ill the glory of Hercules*, i. e. being very much grieved at it. — 12, "*nee . . . non attulisset manna,*" *nor would he have not*, &c., i. e. he would also have laid violent hands upon himself.

CHAPTER XVI. — 1, "Minotaurum;" Greek *Mínos*, a king of Crete, and *ταύρος*, a bull; the Minotaur was a monster, with the body of a man and the head of a bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos; the Minotaur was shut up in a labyrinth, and fed on human flesh; the Athenians were compelled by Minos to contribute annually seven boys for this purpose, from which necessity they were delivered by Theseus, who penetrated the labyrinth, slew the Minotaur, and succeeded in getting out by the thread or clue which he received from Ariadne, the daughter of Minos. — 2, "*si rem bene gessisset,*" *if he succeeded*. — 3, "Centauri;" Greek *κένταυροι*, from *κέντρεω*, to goad, and *ταύρος*, a bull; *bull-fighters*, or *bull-drivers*; they were probably mounted herdsmen, who, from their skill in horsemanship, came to be considered as monsters, with the head of a man and the body of a horse. — 4, "Virbium," from *vir*, a man, and *bis*, twice.

CHAPTER XVII. — 1, "*patrem sortiti sunt,*" *had for their father*. — 2, "*Jove scilicet natus immortalis,*" *immortal, as being born from Jupiter*. — 3, "*ut alternis diebus,*" &c., *that on alternate days one should die and the other live*. — 4, "DioscURI," from *Διός*, Jupiter, and *ταύρος*, a son.

CHAPTER XVIII. — 1, "Palladium;" the Palladium was the image of Pallas that came down from heaven to the city of Troy, and the safety of that city depended upon their retaining this image; hence the term has come to be used for anything which is considered as a safeguard or protec-

tion.—2, "Lynceus;" from him has come the name of a sharp-eyed animal, *the lynx*; also the term "lynx-eyed."—3, "qua pater instabat," *where her father was pursuing*, i. e. along his route, in his track.

CHAPTER XIX.—1, "ubi obvium haberet bovem," *where he might meet an ox*.—2, "Semele," the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.—3, "Ino," also daughter of Cadmus, and wife of Athamas.—4, "Agave," another daughter of Cadmus.—5, "concessit," &c., *went for refuge to the Illyrians*.—6, "convenientibus," &c., *the rocks coming together at the sound of the lyre*.

CHAPTER XX.—1, "Oedipus;" Greek Οἰδῖπός, from ὄδός, a swelling, and ποῦς, a foot; *swollen-footed*.—2, "aspirare," *to reach, or to gain access*.

CHAPTER XXI.—1, "satius duxerunt," *thought it better*.—2, "Tiresias," a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.—3, "secunda omnia Thebanis cesserunt," *all things turned out favourable to the Thebans*.—4, "alter alterius manu ceciderunt," *both fell, one by the hand of the other*.—5, "elisis faucibus," &c., *her own neck being broken*, i. e. she prevented his cruelty by hanging herself.—6, "at mortem sibi consciverit," *that she procured death to herself*, i. e. committed suicide.

CHAPTER XXII.—1, "Niobe;" she was the daughter of Tantalus, and the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes; having a numerous and distinguished progeny of seven sons and seven daughters, she imprudently boasted of them to Latona, who had only Apollo and Diana; Apollo and Diana, to avenge the insult done to their mother, slew with their arrows all the sons and daughters of Niobe, and Niobe herself was changed into a rock wet with perpetual tears.—

2, "egit cum Myrtilo," *arranged with Myrtilus*.—3, "quod axi extremo," &c., *that he should remove the iron, which is fixed upon the end of the axis that is inserted in the boxes of the wheels, and which keeps the wheels from running off*, i. e. that he should take out the *linchpin*.—4, "Peloponnesus," from Πέλοψ, and νῆος, an island; *the island of Pelops*, the southern peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.—5, "Atreus," the son of Pelops, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.—6, "Aegisthus;" from the Greek αἴξ, αἴγος, *a goat*.

CHAPTER XXIII.—1, "Priami," from the Greek πρίαμα, *to buy, to ransom*; Priam was so called because he was ransomed from captivity by the Trojans.—2, "Podarces," from the Greek πούς, *foot*, and ἀρξίω, *to be sufficient, or to be strong; sure-footed*; the original name of Priam; applied also to Achilles.—3, "Pergama;" this was the citadel of Troy; by metonymy, the whole city is often called Pergama.—4, "dignus est visus, qui," &c., *seemed to the gods themselves worthy to decide the dispute which had arisen between Juno, Pallas, and Venus*.

CHAPTER XXIV.—1, "imminebat in omnem injurias," &c., *was inclined to every occasion of redressing the injuries so often received from the Greeks*.—2, "Iphigeniam;" she was the daughter of Agamemnon, who was obliged to offer her in sacrifice to Diana, on account of his having killed one of the harts belonging to that goddess in Aulis. As Troy, in consequence of the decision of Paris, was under the protection of Venus, the Greeks would naturally seek the protection of her rivals, Diana and Juno.

CHAPTER XXV.—1, "magnam partem," *in understood; for the most part, chiefly*.—2, "Ailon," one of the Judges of Israel during the Hebrew Commonwealth; see Judges, chap. xii. 11.

CHAPTER XXVI.—1, "Clytæmnestra," the wife of Agamemnon.—2, "ejus adulteri," *her paramour*.—3, "quam cum observari," &c., *whom he believed to be always before his eyes, armed with torches and serpents*.—4, "salvis patriæ legibus," *the laws of his country being safe*, i. e. without violating them.—5, "expiatus," *being purified*, i. e. being free from vengeance by having made suitable atonement.

CHAPTER XXVII.—1, "a populo superveniente," *by the people* (i. e. the attendants of the king) *coming up*.—2, "Lotophagi," from the Greek *λωτός*, *the lotus*, and *φάγω*, *to eat*; *lotus-eaters*.—3, "Cyclopes;" Greek *κύκλος*, *a circle*, and *ὄψ*, *eye*; *the round-eyed*.—4, "qui ventos adversos utri bus," &c., *who put adverse winds into his ship, shut up in bags; his companions, from idle curiosity, opened the swollen bags*.—5, "instructus herba moly," *being furnished with the herb moly, the symbol of wisdom, which had been given to him by Mercury*.—6, "recenti navigio instructus," *being furnished with a fresh vessel*.—7, "ne tristi vaticinio fidem faceret," *that he might not give faith to the sad prediction*, i. e. that he might not make it true.

VOCABULARY.

A

a, ab, aba, prep. *from, by*.
 abactus, a, um (abigo).
 abdo, -ĕre, -īdi, -ītum (ab + do), *to put away, to hide*.
 abdūco, -ĕre, -xi, -tus (ab + duco), *to lead away, to take off*.
 abductus, a, um (abduco).
 abigo, -ĕre, abēgi, abactum (ab + ago), *to drive away*.
 abjectus, a, um, part. (abjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectus), *cast down, disheartened, low, abject*.
 Abrahāmus, i, m. *Abraham*.
 abreptus, a, um (abripio).
 abripio, ĕre, ūi, eptus (ab + rapio), *to tear away, to carry off by violence*.
 abscindo, ĕre, cīdi, cissum (ab + scindo), *to tear off, to rend away*.
 absūmo, ĕre, mpsi, mptum (ab + sumo), *to consume*.
 Absyr̄tus, i, m. *Absyr'tus* (brother of Medea).
 abūtor, i, ūsus, dep. (ab + utor), *to abuse, to misuse*.

ACC

Abŷla, æ, f. *Abyla* (a mountain in Africa).
 ac, conj. *and*.
 accēdo, ĕre, essi, essum (ad + cedo), *to go to, to approach*.
 accensus, a, um, part. (accendo, ĕre, ndi, nsum), *kindled, inflamed*.
 acceptus, a, um (accipio).
 accessio, ōis, f. (accedo), *addition, increase, accession*.
 accīdo, ĕre, īdi (ad + cado), *to fall to, to happen, to come to pass*.
 accipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum (ad + capio), *to take upon one's-self, to receive, to accept*.
 accomōdo, ĕre, āvi, ātum (ad + commodo, commodus), *to adapt, to apply, to make suitable*.
 accumbo, ĕre, cūbui, cūbitum (ad + cumbo), *to lie upon, to recline; mensæ accumbere, to recline at table* (the ancient posture at meals).

ACC

accūsātus, a, um (accuso), *accused*.
 Achelōus, i, m. *Achelo'us* (a river of Greece).
 Achēron, ontis, m. *Ach'eron* (a river in the Infernal regions).
 Achilles, is, m. *Achil'les* (a Grecian hero).
 acies, ēi, f. *edge, line of battle, battle*.
 Acrisius, i, m. *Acris'ius* (a Grecian hero).
 Actæon, ōnis, m. *Actæ'on* (a celebrated huntsman).
 actio, ōnis, f. (actus), *action, act, doing, performance*.
 actus, a, um (ago); actus in desperationem, *driven to despair*.
 acūtus, a, um, *sharp, piercing*.
 ad, prep. *to, towards*.
 adāmo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + amo); *to love*.
 Adāmus, i, m. *Adam*.
 addico, ēre, xi, ctum (ad + dico), *to award, to assign, to devote*.
 addictus, a, um (addico).
 additus, a, um (addo).
 addo, ēre, idi, itum (ad + do), *to add to, to augment, to give*.
 addūco, ēre, xi, ctum (ad + duco), *to lead, to bring forward, to induce*.
 adēo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (ad + eo), *to go to, to approach*.
 adēo, adv. *so much, to such a degree*.

ADO

adeptus, a, um (adipiscor).
 adhībēo, ēre, ūi, itus (ad + habeo), *to apply, to employ*.
 adhuc, adv. *hitherto, thus far*.
 adiġo, ēre, ēgi, actum (ad + ago), *to push, to thrust, to plunge*.
 adipiscor, ci, adeptus (ad + apiscor), *to attain, to acquire*.
 adjūdico, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + judico), *to award, to adjudge*.
 adjūtor, ōris, m. (adjutus), *assistant, companion*.
 adjūtus, a, um (adjuvo).
 adjūvans, ntis (adjuvo).
 adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum (ad + juvo), *to assist, to aid*.
 Admētus, i, m. *Admētus* (king of Thessaly).
 administer, tri, m. (ad + minister), *servant, attendant*.
 administra, æ, f. *female servant, handmaiden*.
 administro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + ministro), *to manage, to govern*.
 admōnēo, ēre, ūi, itum (ad + moneo), *to put in mind, to admonish, to warn*.
 admonitus, a, um (admoneo).
 admotus, a, um (admoveo).
 admōvēo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (ad + moveo), *to bring near, to apply*.
 adōlescens, ntis, m. (adoleasco), *a youth, a young man*.
 adōlesco, ēre, ōvi, or ūi, ultum (ad + olesco), *to grow up, to come to maturity*.

ADO

adopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + opto), *to adopt.*
 adōrior, iri, ortus (ad + orior), *to assail, to attack.*
 adortus, a, um (adorior), *having attacked.*
 adōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + oro), *to pray to, to adore.*
 Adrastæa, æ, f. *Adrastæ'a* (a surname of Nemesis).
 Adrastus, i, m. *Adras'tus* (a Grecian hero).
 adscio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum (ad + scio), *to take to one's-self, to receive, to admit.*
 adscisco, ěre, ĩvi, ĩtum (ad + scisco), *to receive, to admit, to call to one's aid.*
 adscitus, a, um (adscio, or adscisco).
 adscribo, ěre, psi, ptum (ad + scribo), *to attribute, to impute, to ascribe.*
 adsum, adesse, adfui (ad + sum), *to be present at, to aid, to assist.*
 adulter, tĕri, m. (ad + alter), *adulterer.*
 adultĕra, æ, f. (adulter), *adulteress.*
 adultĕrātus, a, um (adultero).
 adultĕro, āre, āvi, ātus (adulter), *to commit adultery, to corrupt, to alter, to falsify.*
 adumbātus, a, um (adumbro).
 adumbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + umbra), *to shadow forth, to represent.*

ÆOL

advĕna, æ, m. (ad + venio), *stranger, new-comer.*
 adventus, ũs, m. (ad + ventus), *arrival.*
 adversus, a, um (ad + versus), *contrary, opposite to.*
 Æācus, i, m. *Æ'eus* (son of Jupiter and Ægina).
 sedes, or sedis, is, f. *building, temple.*
 sedes, ium, f. pl. *dwelling-house, palace.*
 sedificio, āre, āvi, ātum (sedes + facio), *to build, to construct.*
 sedītus, i, m. (sedes + tueor), *building-keeper, sexton.*
 Æĕtas, æ, m. *Æ'e'tas* (king of Colchis, and father of Medea).
 Ægĕus, i, m. *Ege'us* (king of Athens, and father of Theseus).
 Ægĕus, a, um, adj. *Æge'an; Ægeum mare, Ægean sea, the Archipelago.*
 ægrĕ, adv. *with pain, with difficulty.*
 Ægyptius, a, um, *Egyptian.*
 Ægyptus, i, f. *Egypt.*
 Ægysthĕus, a, um, *Ægys'thian, belonging to Egysthus.*
 Ægysthus, i, m. *Ægys'thus* (a Grecian hero).
 Ænĕas, æ, m. *Æne'as* (a Trojan hero).
 enigma, atis, n. *enigma, riddle.*
 Æōlius, a, um (*Æolus*), *Æo'lian.*

ÆOL

Æolus, i, m. *Æ'olus* (god of the winds).
 æquo, āre, āvi, ātum (æquus),
to make equal, to level to the ground.
 aër, æris, m. *air.*
 æreus, a, um (æs, æris), *brazen.*
 Æsculāpius, ii, m. *Æscula'pius*
 (god of medicine).
 Æson, ōnis, m. *Æ'son* (a Grecian hero).
 æstus, ūs, m. *heat.*
 ætas, ātis, f. *age, life.*
 æternus, a, um, *eternal, perpetual.*
 Ætna, æ, f. *Ætna* (a mountain in Sicily).
 Ætōlia, æ, f. *Æto'lia* (a province of Greece).
 affectus, a, um, part. (afficio),
affected, touched, afflicted.
 affero, afferre, attūli, allātum,
 irreg. (ad + fero), *to bring forward, to give, to bear.*
 afficio, ěre, ěci, ectum (ad + facio), *to affect, to make an impression upon.*
 affigo, ěre, xi, xum (ad + figo),
to attach, to annex, to join, to fasten.
 affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + firmo), *to affirm, to assert, to aver.*
 afficto, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + flictus, fligo), *to harass, to torment, to afflict.*
 Africa, æ, f. *Africa.*

ALB

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. *Agamemnon* (king of Argos, and commander of the Greeks at the siege of Troy).
 Agāvē, ěs, f. *Agā've* (daughter of Cadmus).
 Agēnor, ōris, m. *Age'nor* (father of Cadmus).
 āger, gri, m. *field, soil, territory.*
 aggrēdior, di, essus (ad + gradior), *to approach, to attack, to undertake.*
 aggressus, a, um (aggredior).
 agitātus, a, um (agito).
 agito, āre, āvi, ātum (freq. of ago), *to put in motion, to agitate, to impel.*
 Aglāia, æ, f. *Aglā'a* (one of the Graces).
 agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*
 agnosco, ěre, ōvi, nītum (ad + nosco), *to know, to recognize.*
 āgo, āgēre, ěgi, actum, *to drive, to act, to do, to perform.*
 agrestis, is, e (ager), *rustic, country-like, wild.*
 agricultūra, æ, f. (ager, cultura, cultus), *cultivation of the soil, agriculture.*
 Ailon, ōnis, m. *Æ'lon* (one of the Judges of the Hebrew Commonwealth).
 Ajax, ācis, m. *A'jax* (the name of two Grecian heroes).
 āla, æ, f. *wing.*
 ālātus, a, um (ala), *winged.*
 albus, a, um, *white.*

A L O

Alcīnōūs, i, m. *Alcin'ous* (king of the Phœacians).
 Alcēmēna, æ, f. *Alceme'na* (mother of Hercules).
 Alecto, ind. f. *Alec'to* (one of the Furies).
 Alexander, dri, m. *Alexan'der*.
 āliquando, adv. (*aliquis*), *at some time*.
 āliquantisper, adv. (*aliquantus*), *for some time, awhile*.
 āliquis, qua, quod, or quid (*alius + quis*), *somebody, something*.
 ālter, adv. (*alius*), *otherwise*.
 āllunde, adv. (*alius*), *elsewhere, from some other person, place, or thing*.
 ālius, a, um, *other, another*.
 allīdo, ěre, Isi, isum (*ad + lido*), *to dash against*.
 alligātus, a, um, part. *bound to, attached*.
 alligo, āre, āvi, ātum (*ad + ligo*), *to bind to*.
 allisus, a, um (*allido*).
 allūdo, ěre, si, sum (*ad + ludo*), *to sport with, to jest at*.
 almus, a, um (*alo*), *nourishing, beneficent*.
 ālo, ěre, ūi, ūtum, *to nourish, to support*.
 alter, ěra, ěrum, gen. erius, *the other, the second; alter . . . : alter, the one . . . the other*.
 alternus, a, um (*alter*), *one after another, by turns, alternate*.
 altus, a, um, *high, lofty*.

A M O

Amāthūs, untis, f. *Am'athus* (a city of Cyprus).
 amātor, ōris, m. (*amatus, amo*), *a lover*.
 Amāzōnes, um, f. *Am'azons* (female warriors).
 ambāge, abl. sing.; pl. ambāges, um, ibus, f. (*ambi + ago*), *a roundabout way, circumlocution, digression, ambiguity*.
 Ambarvālla, ōrum, n. (*ambi + arvalis, arvum*), *Ambarva'lia* (a festival in honour of Ceres).
 ambi, prep. *around, about* (used only in composition).
 ambio, ěre, Ivi, or Ii, Itum (*ambi + eo*), *to go about, to surround, to solicit favour*.
 ambo, æ, o, *both*.
 ambūro, ěre, ssi, stum (*ambi + uro*), *to burn, to burn up*.
 ambustus, a, um (*amburo*).
 āmens, ntis (*a + mens*), *out of mind, senseless, mad*.
 āmicītia, æ, f. (*amicus*), *friendship*.
 āmicus, a, um (*amo*), *friendly*.
 āmicus, i, m. (*amo*), *friend*.
 amitto, ěre, Isi, issum (*a + mitto*), *to send away, to dismiss, to lose*.
 amissus, a, um (*amitto*).
 āmīta, æ, f. *father's sister, paternal aunt*.
 āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to love*.
 āmor, ōris, m. (*amo*), *love*.
 āmōveo, ěre, ōvi, ōtum (*a + moveo*), *to remove, to take away*.

AMP

Amphīārāūs, i, m. *Amphiara'ūs* (a hero of Argos).
 Amphīo, ōnis, m. *Amphī'on* (son of Jupiter and Antiope).
 Amphitrīte, es, f. *Amphitrī'te* (a sea-goddess, wife of Neptune).
 Amphitrŷo, ōnis, m. *Amphitrŷon* (a hero of Mycenæ).
 amplector, ctī, exus (ambi + plector), *to embrace*.
 ampŭto, āre, āvi, ātum (ambi + puto), *to cut off*.
 Anchises, æ, m. *Anchi'ses* (a Trojan hero, father of Æneas).
 anchōra, or ancora, æ, f. *anchor*.
 Andrōmāche, es, f. *Androm'ache* (wife of Hector).
 angō, ěre, xi, *to press, to choke, to torment*.
 anguis, is, m. *snake, serpent*.
 angustus, a, um (ango), *strait, narrow*.
 ānīma, æ, f. *breath, life, soul*.
 ānīmadverto, ěre, ti, sum (ānīmus + ad + verito), *to notice, to punish*.
 ānīmal, lis, n. *animal*.
 ānīmo, āre, āvi, ātum (ānīma), *to animate, to make alive*.
 ānīmus, i, m. *soul, spirit, courage*.
 annūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (ad + nuo), *to nod to, to assent*.
 annus, i, m. *year*.
 annŭus, a, um (annus), *yearly*.

APP

Antæus, i, m. *Antæ'us* (a Libyan giant, slain by Hercules).
 ante, prep. *before*.
 antĕa, adv. *beforehand*.
 Antĕnor, ōris, m. *Ante'nor* (a Trojan hero).
 antĕquam, conj. *before that, sooner than*.
 antīdōtum, i, n. and antīdōtus, i, m. (anti + dōto), *counter-poison, antidote*.
 Antīgōne, es, f. *Antig'one* (a daughter of Œdipus).
 antiquitas, ātis, f. (antiquus), *antiquity*.
 antrum, i, n. *cave, cavern*.
 āper, apri, m. *boar*.
 āpĕrio, ěre, ūi, ertum, *to uncover, to lay open, to disclose*.
 apertus, a, um (aperio).
 Apollo, īnis, m. *Apol'lo* (the sun-god, son of Jupiter and Latona).
 appello, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + pello), *to accost, to name*.
 appello, ěre, pŭlli, pulsum (ad + pello), *to bring ashore, to land* (spoken of ships).
 appendīx, īcis, f. (appendo), *addition, supplement, appendix*.
 appetitus, a, um (appeto).
 appeto, ěre, īvi, or fi, itum (ad + peto), *to desire, to strive for, to seek, to assail*.
 appōno, ěre, ōsui, ōsitum (ad + pono), *to lay near, to serve up, to place*.

APP

appositus, a, um (appono).
 Aprilis, is, m. *April*.
 apud, prep. *with, near, in the presence of.*
 aqua, æ, f. *water*.
 aquila, æ, m. *eagle*.
 Aquinum, i, n. *Aqui'no* (a town of Italy).
 ara, æ, f. *altar*.
 arātrum, i, n. (aro), *plough*.
 arbiter, tri, m. *umpire, judge, arbiter*.
 arbitrium, i, n. (arbiter), *decision, power*.
 arbitror, āri, ātus (arbiter), *to decide, to think*.
 arbor, ōris, f. *tree*.
 arca, æ, f. (arceo), *chest*.
 Arcādīa, æ, f. *Arca'dia* (a province of Greece).
 arcānum, i, n. (arca), *mystery, secret*.
 arcūla, æ, f. (arca), *little chest, casket*.
 argilla, æ, f. *white clay*.
 Argīvus, a, um (Argos), *belonging to Argos, Argive*.
 Argo, indec. *Argo* (the ship in which the Argonauts sailed after the golden fleece).
 Argonauta, æ, m. (Argo + nauta), *Argonaut* (a sailor in the Argo).
 Argos, i, n. *Argos* (the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus).
 argūmentum, i, n. (arguo), *proof, subject*.

ASO

Argus, i, m. *Argus* (the hundred-eyed guardian of Io).
 Ariadnē, ēs, f. *Ariad'ne* (daughter of Minos, king of Crete).
 Aricia, æ, f. *Aric'ia* (a town of ancient Latium).
 Aricius, a, um (Aricia), *Aric'ian*.
 āries, ētis, m. *ram*.
 ārēto, āre, āvi, ātum (aries), *to butt like a ram, to strike violently*.
 arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms, weapons of war*.
 armātus, a, um (armo).
 armentum, i, n. (for arimentum, from aro), *herd of cattle*.
 armq, āre, āvi, ātum, *to arm*.
 arripio, ēre, ūi, eptum (ad + rapio), *to seize*.
 arrōdo, ēre, ei, sum (ad + rodo), *to nibble at, to gnaw*.
 arrōgans, ntis (arrogō), *arrogant, assuming, proud*.
 arrōgantia, æ (arrogans), *arrogance, assumption, pride*.
 arrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + rogo), *to claim as one's own*.
 ars, tis, f. *art, skill*.
 arvum, i, n. (aro), *cultivated ground, a field*.
 arx, cis, f. (arceo), *fortress, citadel*.
 ascendo, ēre, di, sum (ad + scando), *to climb, to mount up, to ascend*.
 Ascolia, ōrum, n. pl. *Asco'lia* (certain festivals of Bacchus).

ASI

Asia, æ, f. *As'ia*.
 aspectus, a, um (aspicio).
 aspectus, ūs, m. *appearance, aspect*.
 aspīcō, ēre, exi, ectum (ad + spicio), *to behold, to perceive*.
 aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + spiro), *to breathe towards, to aspire to*.
 asporto, āre, āvi, ātum (abs + porto), *to carry off*.
 Assārācus, i, m. *Assar'acus* (king of Phrygia).
 assentior, Iri, nus (ad + sentio), *to assent to, to acquiesce in*.
 assēquor, i, secutus (ad + sequor), *to overtake, to reach, to attain*.
 assigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + signo), *to assign, to mark, to designate, to give*.
 Astarte, es, f. *Astar'te* (the Syrian Venus).
 Astræa, æ, f. *Astræ'a* (the goddess of justice).
 astrum, i, n. *star*.
 astus, ūs, m. *dexterity, adroitness, cunning, craft, astuteness*.
 Astyānax, actis, m. *Asty'anax* (a son of Hector).
 asyllum, i, n. *place of refuge, asylum*.
 at, conj. *but*.
 Athamas, antis, m. *Ath'amas* (son of Æolus).
 Athēnienses, ūm, m. pl. *the Athe'nians*.

AUD

Athēniensis, is, a (Athenæ), *Athe'nian*.
 Atlas, antis, m. *Atlas* (a king, and a mountain, in Mauritania).
 atque, conj. *and*.
 Atreus, i, m. *At'reus* (king of Argos, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus).
 Atropos, i, f. *At'ropos* (one of the three Fates).
 Attica, æ, f. *At'tica* (a country of Greece).
 attingi (attingo).
 attingō, āre, ūi, entum (ad + teneo), *to reach, to attain, to hold*.
 attingo, ēre, Igi, tactum (ad + tango), *to touch, to border, to arrive at*.
 attollo, ēre (perf. and sup. wanting; ad + tollo), *to raise, to elevate*.
 attonitus, a, um (attono), *thunderstruck, stunned, astonished*.
 attōno, āre, ūi, itum (ad + tonno), *to thunder at, to stun, to astonish*.
 attribūō, ēre, ūi, ūtum (ad + tribuo), *to assign, to attribute*.
 auctor, ōris, m. (auctus, augeo), *author*.
 auctoritas, ātis, f. (auctor), *authority*.
 audācia, æ, f. (audax), *boldness, audacity*.
 audax, ācis (audeo), *bold, daring*.
 audēo, ēre, ausus, *to dare, to be bold*.

A U D

audiens, entis (audio), *hearing, one who hears.*
 audīo, īre, īvi, īi, itum, *to hear, to obey.*
 aufēro, ferre, abstūli, ablātum (ab + fero), *to carry off.*
 Augās, and Augēas, æ, m. *Auge'as (king of Elis).*
 Augustinus, i, m. (Augustus), *August'ine (one of the Fathers of the Latin church).*
 Aulis, īdis, f. *Au'lis (a seaport in Boeotia).*
 aurēus, a, um (aurum), *golden.*
 auriga, æ, m. (aurea + ago) *charioteer.*
 auris, is, f. *ear.*
 Aurōra, æ, f. *Auro'ra, dawn, morning.*
 ausus, a, um, part. (audeo), *attempted, undertaken.*
 aut, conj. *or.*
 auxiliū, i, n. (augeo), *aid, assistance.*
 āvārus, a, um (aveo), *covetous, avaricious.*
 āversātus, a, um, part. (aversor), *having avoided, repulsed.*
 āversor, āri, ātus (aversus, averto), *to turn from, to reject, to avoid.*
 āverto, ēre, ti, sum (a + verito), *to turn away, to avert.*
 āvidus, a, um (aveo), *eager for, greedy of.*
 āvis, is, f. *bird.*
 axis, is, m. *axletree, axle.*

B E N

B.

Bacchānālīa, īum, or ōrūm, n. pl. (Bacchus), *festivals of Bacchus.*
 bacchans, ntis (bacchor), *a bacchant (one who joins in the revels of Bacchus).*
 Bacchantes, īum, f. pl. *the Bacchantes (female revellers at the festivals of Bacchus).*
 bacchor, āri, ātus (Bacchus), *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to revel, to rage, to act wildly.*
 Bacchus, i, m. *Bac'chus (the god of wine).*
 bācūlum, i, n. and bācūlus, i, m. *staff, walking-stick.*
 barba, æ, f. *beard.*
 Bellērophon, ontis, m. *Beller'ophon (the slayer of the Chimæra).*
 Bellōna, æ, f. (bellum), *Bello'na (the goddess of war).*
 bellūa, æ, f. *beast.*
 bellum, i, n. *war.*
 Bēlus, i, m. *Bē'lus (the founder of Babylon).*
 bēnē, adv. (bonus), *well.*
 bēnēficiū, i, n. (bene + facio), *benefit, service.*
 bēnēvōlentīa, æ, f. (bene + volens, volo), *benevolence, kindness.*
 bēnigne, adv. (benignus), *kindly, courteously.*

BEN

bēnignitas, ātis, f. (benignus),
kindness, courtesy.

Bērēcynthia, æ, f. (Berecyn-
thus), *Berecyn'thia* (a name
of Cybele, who was worship-
ped in Mount Berecynthus).

Bērēcynthus, i, m. *Berecyn'thus*
(a mountain of Phrygia, sa-
cred to Cybele).

biceps, bicēpītis (bis + caput),
two-headed.

bifrons, ntis (bis + frons), two-
faced.

bīni, æ, a, two by two, pair,
couple.

bīpēs, ōdis, all gend. (bis +
pes), two-footed.

bis, adv. twice.

bōnus, a, um, good.

brēvia, īum, n. (brevis), shoals.

brūtus, a, um, dull, stupid.

bullā, æ, f. boss, stud (a small
ornament, mostly of gold,
worn upon the neck by Ro-
man boys, and laid aside
when they came to maturity).

C.

cachinnus, i, m. (cachinno),
loud laughter.

Cācus, i, m. *Ca'cus* (a giant,
who lived in a cave).

cādāver, ēris, n. (cado), dead
body, corpse.

Cadmus, i, m. *Cad'mus* (the in-
ventor of letters).

CAM

cādo, ěre, cēcīdi, cāsum, to fall,
to perish.

cādus, i, m. jar, jug, bottle.

cæcus, a, um, blind.

cædes, is, f. (cædo), slaughter,
massacre.

cædo, ěre, cēcīdi, cæsum, to cut,
to slay, to slaughter.

cærēmōniæ, arum, f. pl. (Ceres),
religious rites, ceremonies.

cæsus, a, um (cædo).

cæteri, æ, a, pl. the others.

cæterum, adv. for the rest, be-
sides, but.

cālūmītas, ātis, f. (calamus),
misfortune, loss, calamity.

cālendæ, ūrum, f. pl. (calo), the
calends (the first day of the
Roman month).

Calliōpe, es, f. *Calli'ope* (the
Muse of epic poetry).

Calpe, es, f. and Calpe, is, m.
Cal'pe (one of the pillars of
Hercules, a high mountain,
on the European side, now
called Gibraltar).

cālumnīa, æ, f. false accusation.

calx, cis, m. and f. heel.

Cālŷdōnīus, a, um (Calydon),
Calydo'nian.

Cālypso, ūs, f. *Calyp'so* (a
nymph).

Cāmillus, i, m. *Camil'lus* (a
distinguished Roman); any
noble youth employed in reli-
gious services.

campus, i, m. field, plain.

CAN

candīdus, a, um (candeo), *white, clear, shining.*
 cānīnus, a, um (canis), *canine, belonging to a dog.*
 cānis, is, m. and f. *dog.*
 cāno, ěre, cōcīni, cantum, to sing, to chaunt, to celebrate.
 cānōrus, a, um (cano), *melodious, harmonious.*
 canto, āre, āvi, ātum (cantus, cano), to chaunt, to enchant, to celebrate.
 cantus, ūs, m. (cano), *song, singing.*
 Cāphāreus, a, um, *Caphare'an, belonging to Caphare'us.*
 cāpio, ěre, cēpi, captum, to take, to seize.
 caprīnus, a, um (capra), *pertaining to goats.*
 capsūla, ō, f. (capsa), *a small box, a casket.*
 capto, āre, āvi, ātum (captus, capio), to snatch at, to seize, to win.
 captus, a, um, part. (capio), *taken, captured, deprived of.*
 cāput, Itis, n. *head, chapter.*
 Cāpys, ŷos, m. *Ca'pys (a Trojan chief).*
 carcer, ěris, m. *prison.*
 cārĕo, ěre, ūi, ĭtum, to be without, to want.
 carmen, ĩnis, n. (originally cāmen, cano), *song, poem.*
 carnīfex, ĩcis, m. (caro + facio), *executioner, hangman.*

CER

cāro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
 Cārŭlus, i, m. *Charles.*
 Carthāgo, ĩnis, f. *Carthage.*
 cārus, a, um, *dear.*
 Cassandra, ō, f. *Cassan'dra (a daughter of Priam).*
 Cāstor, ōris, m. *Castor (twin brother of Pollux).*
 castra, ōrum, n. pl. *camp.*
 cāsus, ūs, m. (cado), *fall, event, chance.*
 cāĭĕna, ō, f. *chain.*
 Caucāsus, i, m. *Cau'casus (a chain of mountains).*
 cauda, ō, f. *tail.*
 causa, ō, f. *cause, reason, motive.*
 cautes, is, f. *a sharp rock.*
 cecidi (cado).
 cĕdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, to retire, to yield.
 cĕlēber, hris, is, a, *celebrated, renowned.*
 cĕlēbrātus, a, um, part. (celebro).
 cĕlēbro, āre, āvi, ātum (celeber), to celebrate, to solemnize.
 cĕlēritas, ātis, f. (celer), *swiftness, celerity.*
 censĕo, ěre, ūi, sum, to weigh, to estimate, to judge, to think.
 Centaurus, i, m. *Centaur (a monster — half man, half horse).*
 centum, indecl. *hundred.*
 cĕra, ō, f. *wax.*

CER

- Cerbērus, i, m. *Cer'berus* (a three-headed monster).
 Cērēs, ēris, f. *Ce'res* (goddess of agriculture).
 cernūo, āre, āvi, ātum (cerno),
to fall head-foremost.
 certāmen, īnis, n. (certo), *contest.*
 certo, āre, āvi, ātum (certus),
to contend, to strive.
 certus, a, um (cerno), *certain, sure.*
 cerva, ae, f. *hind* (female deer).
 cervix, icis, f. *neck.*
 cervus, i, m. *stag* (male deer).
 cessi (cedo).
 Chārītes, um, f. pl. *Graces.*
 Chāron, ontis, m. *Cha'ron* (the ferryman in the lower regions).
 charus, a, um (see carūs).
 Chārybdis, is, f. *Charyb'dis* (a dangerous whirlpool).
 Chersonēsus, i, f. *Cherson'eus* (a peninsula of Thrace).
 Chīmæra, or Chīmēra, ae, f. *Chi-me'ra* (a fabulous monster).
 Chīro, also Chīron, ōnis, m. *Chi'ron* (one of the Centaurs).
 Chlōris, idis, f. *Chlo'ris* (the goddess of flowers).
 Christiānus, a, um (Christus), *Christian.*
 chrōnōlōgus, i, m. *chronologist.*
 Chus, indecl., also Chusus, i, m. *Chus* (name of a man).

CLI

- cibus, i, m. *food.*
 cicāda, ae, f. *cicada, tree-cricket.*
 Cilīcia, ae, f. *Cilic'ia* (a province of Asia Minor).
 cingo, ēre, nxi, nctum, *to surround, to engirdle.*
 cinis, ēris, m. *ashes.*
 circa, prep. *around.*
 Cīrce, es, f. *Cir'ce* (a sea-nymph).
 circum, prep. *around.*
 circumfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. (circum + fero), *to carry around, to spread, to publish abroad.*
 circumfusus, a, um, part. (circumfundo), *strown about.*
 citro, adv. *hither.*
 civitas, ātis, f. (civis), *state, city.*
 clādes, is, f. *defeat, destruction, catastrophe.*
 clam, adv. *secretly.*
 clāmor, ōris, m. (clamo), *shout, cry, clamor.*
 clārus, a, um, *clear, bright, illustrious.*
 classis, is, f. *fleet.*
 claudo, ēre, si, sum, *to shut, to close.*
 claudus, a, um, *lame.*
 clāva, ae, f. *club, cudgel.*
 clāvis, is, f. *key.*
 clāvus, i, m. *rudder, helm.*
 Clīo, ūs, f. *Clī'o* (the muse of history).

CLO

Clōtho, ūs, f. *Clo'tho* (one of the three Fates, the spinner).
 clŭpēōlus, i, m. (clypeus), *little shield*.
 clŭpēs, i, m. *shield*.
 Clytemnestra, s, f. *Clytemnes'tra* (wife of Agamemnon).
 cōactus, a, um (coago).
 Cōcēytus, i, m. *Coccy'tus* (a river in the lower regions).
 coelestis, is, e (coelum), *heavenly, celestial*.
 coelum, ī, n. *heaven*.
 cœnum, i, n. *dirt, mud*.
 cœpio, ire, pi, ptum (used only in the preterite tenses), *to begin*.
 cœptus, a, um, part. (cœpio), *begun*.
 cōgito, āre, āvi, ātum (con + agito), *to think*.
 cegnītus, a, um (cognosco).
 cognōmen, īnis, n. (con + nomen), *surname, family name*.
 cognosco, ěre, ōvi, itum (con + nosco), *to recognize, to apprehend, to know*.
 oġgo, ěre, oġēgi, oġactum (con + ago), *to compel, to force*.
 Colchi, ōrum, *Col'chians*.
 Colchis, idis, f. *Col'chis* (a country of Asia).
 Colchus, a, um, *Col'chian*.
 collātus, a, um (confero).
 collectus, a, um, part. (colligo).
 collēgĭum, i, n. (collega, con + lego), *college, fraternity*.

COM

collēgo, ěre, ēgi, ectum (con + lego), *to gather, to collect, to amass*.
 collōcātus, a, um (colloco).
 collōco, āre, āvi, ātum (con + loco), *to place, to put, to lay out*.
 collōquĭum, i, n. (con + loquor), *conference*.
 collūdo, ěre, ūsi, ūsum (con + ludo), *to sport with, to act covertly*.
 collum, i, n. *neck*.
 collŭvĭes, ēi, f. (con + luo), *collection of filth, swill*.
 cōlo, ěre, ūi, cultum, *to cultivate, to cherish, to honour, to reverence, to worship*.
 oġlumba, s, f. *dove*.
 cōlumna, s, f. *column*.
 cōlus, i, m. *distaff*.
 oġma, s, f. *hair*.
 cōmēdo, eděre, or esse, ēdi, ēsum, or estum (con + edo), *to eat, to consume*.
 cōmes, ītis, m. and f. (con + eo), *companion*.
 cōmēsus, a, um (comedo).
 cōmĭtas, ātis, f. (comis), *courteousness, affability*.
 cōmĭtātus, ūs, m. (comes), *train, attending company*.
 cōmĭtor, āre, ātus (comes), *to accompany*.
 commendātio, ōnis, f. (commendo), *commendation, recommendation*.

CON

commendatīdus, a, um (commendatio), *commendatory*.
 commentārium, i, n. and -us, i, m. (commentor), *note-book, commentary*.
 commentum, i, n. (commentior), *falsehood*.
 commēreō, ēre, āi, itum; also commēror, ēri, itus (con + mereo), *to merit, to deserve*.
 commissērātio, ōnis, f. (commiseror), *pity*.
 commissus, a, um, part. (committo), *joined, committed*.
 committo, ēre, isi, issum (con + mitto), *to join, to commit*.
 commōde, adv. (commodus), *fitly, conveniently*.
 commōdum, i, n. (commodum), *advantage*.
 commōdus, a, um (con + modus), *fit, convenient*.
 commūnis, is, e (con + manus), *common*.
 compāro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + paro), *to compare, to acquire, to prepare*.
 compello, ēre, ūli; ulsum (con + pello), *to drive together, to compel, to urge*.
 compērio, ire, ēri, ertum (con + aperio), *to discover, to find out*.
 compertus, a, um (comperio).
 Compitālīa, ōrum, n. pl. (compitum), *the Compitalia* (festival of the *Compita*, or cross-roads).

CON

Compitālīa, ōrum, n. pl. (see Compitalia).
 compitum, i, n. and compitus, i, m. (con + peto), *cross-roads*, (a place where several roads meet).
 compōno, ēre, ōsui, ōsitum (con + pono), *to put together, to settle, to arrange*.
 composūta, a, um (compono).
 comprēhendo, ēre, di, sum (con + prehendo), *to seize, to catch, to comprehend*.
 compuli (compello).
 cōmātus, a, um, part. (conor), *having attempted*.
 concāvus, a, um (con + cavus), *concave, vaulted*.
 concēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (con + cedo), *to retreat, to yield, to grant, to go for refuge*.
 concentus, ūs, m. (con + cantus), *harmony, concord*.
 conceptus, a, um (concipio).
 concessus, a, um (concedo).
 concha, æ, f. *muscle-shell, bivalve-shell*.
 concido, ēre, di, sum (con + cædo), *to cut to pieces, to slaughter*.
 concido, ēre, di (con + cado), *to fall, to perish*.
 conciliātus, a, um (concilio).
 concillo, āre, āvi, ātum (concilium), *to win over, to make friendly, to procure*.
 concipio, ēre, cæpi, ceptum (con + capio), *to take, to conceive*.

CON

concisus, a, um (concido).
 concito, āre, āvi, ātum (con + cito), *to rouse, to excite.*
 concordia, ae, f. (concor), *union, agreement, concord.*
 concors, dis (con + cor), *united, agreeing.*
 cenculeo, āre, āvi, ātum (con + culco, for calco), *to tread under foot, to contemn.*
 concurro, ěre, ri, sum (con + curro), *to run together, to unite, to agree.*
 concutio, ěre, ssi, ssum (con + quatio), *to shake, to agitate thoroughly.*
 conditio, ōnis, f. (condo), *condition, rank.*
 conditor, ōris, m. (conditus), *founder.*
 conditus, a, um (condo).
 condo, ěre, didi, ditum (con + do), *to found, to establish, to build.*
 confectus, a, um (conficio).
 confĕro, ferre, tūli, collātum (con + fero), *to bring together, to unite, to give, to compare.*
 confessus, a, um (confiteor).
 conficio, ěre, ěci, ectum (con + facio), *to make, to finish, to spend.*
 configō, ěre, xi, ixum (con + figo), *to pierce.*
 confiteor, ěri, essus (con + fateor), *to confess, to avow.*

CON

confixi (configo).
 confixus, a, um (configo).
 confragro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + fragro), *to burn up.*
 conflatus, a, um (conflo).
 conflicto, āre, āvi, ātum (conflictus, configo), also conflictor, āri, ātus, dep. *to afflict, to lament, to struggle with.*
 conflo, āre, āvi, ātum (con + flo), *to blow up, to kindle, to inflame.*
 confodio, ěre, di, ssum (con + fodio), *to dig thoroughly, to pierce.*
 confossus, a, um (confodio).
 confugio, ěre, fugi (con + fugio), *to flee to, to take refuge.*
 confusus, a, um, part. (confundo), *confused.*
 congĕro, ěre, ssi, stum (con + gero), *to bring together, to heap up.*
 congestus, a, um (congero).
 congrĕdior, di, essus (con + gradior), *to meet, to engage with, to fight.*
 congressus, a, um (congregior).
 conjectus, a, um (conjicio).
 conjicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum (con + jacio), *to throw together, to conjecture, to throw.*
 conjūgium, ii, n. (con + jugo), *marriage.*
 conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + juro), *to conspire.*

CON

CON

conjug, āgis, m. and f. (con + jungo), *husband, wife.*

cōnor, āri, ātus, to endeavour, to try.

consanguinitas, ātis, f. (consanguineus), *blood-relationship.*

conscisco, ēre, īvi, itum (con + scisco), to decree, to inflict or execute.

conscius, a, uim (con + scio), *knowing to one's-self, having self-knowledge of.*

consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + sēcro), to dedicate, to consecrate.

consequor, qui, secutus (con + sequor), to follow up, to acquire, to obtain.

consisto, ēre, constiti, stitum (con + sisto), to stop.

conspēctus, a, um (conspicio).

conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum (con + spicio), to see, to consider.

conspiro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + spiro), to conspire.

constans, ntis, adj. all genders, (consto), *constant, firm.*

constitutio, ēre, ūi, ūtum (con + statuo), to establish, to determine, to appoint.

constitutus, a, um (constituo).

constrictus, a, um (constringo).

constringo, ēre, nxi, ictum (con + stringo), to bind, to fetter, to constrain.

construo, ēre, xi, ctum (con + struo), to build, to construct.

consuesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum (con + suesco), to be accustomed.

consūlo, ēre, ūi, ultum (consul), to consult.

consulto, āre, āvi, ātum (consulo), to consult.

consultus, a, um (consulo).

contemno, ēre, mpti, mptum, (con + temno), to despise.

contendo, ēre, di, tum (con + tendo), to stretch, to hasten.

contentio, ōnis, f. (contentus), contention.

contigi (contingō).

contineo, ēre, ūi, entum (con + teneo), to hold, to contain, to retain.

contingo, ēre, īgi, tactum (con + tango), to touch, to arrive at, to befall, to happen.

contra, adv. on the other hand.

contra ac, otherwise than.

contra, prep. against, opposite to.

contrōversia, æ, f. (contra + versus, verito), difference, dispute.

contuli (confero).

convēnio, ēre, ēni, entum (con + venio), to assemble, to come together.

conversio, ōnis, f. (con + versus, verito), turning round, revolution.

conversa, a, um (converto).

converto, ēre, ti, sum (con + verito), to turn round, to change.

cōrior, īri, ortus (con + orior), to rise.

C C C

C U R

coërtus, a, um (coërior).

cor, dis, n. *heart*.Corcyra, æ, f. *Corcy'ra* (an island of the Egean).Corinthus, i, m. *Cor'inth* (a city of Greece).cornu, n. *horn*.dorōna, æ, f. *crown, assembly*.corpus, ōris, n. *body*.

correptus, a, um (corripio).

corripio, ēre, pui, eptum (con + rapio), *to seize*.corrumpo, ēre, ūpi, uptum (con + rumpo), *to corrupt*.

corruptus, a, um (corrumpo).

cortex, icis, m. and f. *bark*.cortina, æ, f. *kettle*.Cōrybantes, um, m. pl. *Coryban'tes* (priests of Cybele).crēdo, ēre, idi, itum, *to believe*.crēo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to create, to produce*.Crēon, ontis, m. *Cre'on* (a king of Corinth).Crēta, æ, f. *Crete* (an island).Crēusa, æ, f. *Creu'sa* (a daughter of Priam).crīmen, īnis, n. *crime, accusation*.crūciātus, ūs, m. (crucio), *tor-ture*.crūcio, āre, āvi, ātum (crux), *to torment*.crūdēlis, is, e (crudus), *cruel, inhuman*.crūor, ōris, m. *blood, gore*.crūs, ūris, n. *leg, shin*.cutter, tri, m. (cultus), *cutter, knife*.

cultus, a, um (colo).

cultus, ūs, m. (colo), *culture, honour, worship*.cum, prep. *with*.cum, conj. *when, although* (same as quum).cūmulo, āre, āvi, ātum (cumulus), *to heap up, to increase*.cūmulus, i, m. *heap, mound*.cūnābāla, ōrum, n. pl. (cunæ), *cradle*.cūnæ, ārum, f. pl. *cradle*.cūpīditas, ātis, f. (cupīdus), *desire, longing*.Cūpīdo, īnis, m. (cupīdus), *Cupid* (the god of love).cūpīdo, īnis, f. (cupīdus), *desire, wish, passion*.cūra, æ, f. *care, anxiety*.Cūrētes, um, m. pl. *Cure'tes* (ancient inhabitants of Crete).cūrīōsitas, ātis, f. (curīōsus), *curiosity, desire of knowledge*.cūrīōsus, a, um (cura), *careful, curious, inquisitive*.curis, is, m. *spear* (also written quiris).cūro, āre, āvi, ātum (cura), *to care for*.currus, ūs, m. (curro); *chariot, car*.cursus, ūs, m. (curro), *course, voyage*.cūrūlis, is, e (currus), *curule, pertaining to the chariot of state*.

OUS

- custōdīa, æ, f. (custos), *watch, guardianship*.
 custos, ōdis, m. *guard, watch, keeper*.
 custōdīo, ire, ivi, itum (custos), *to guard*.
 cūtis, is, f. *skin*.
 Cyānēs, ārum, f. pl. *the Cyaneæ* (two rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also Symplegades).
 Cŷbēle, ēs, f. *Cyb'ele* (the mother of the gods).
 Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclopes* (a race of giants).
 Cyclops, is, m. *a Cyclops*.
 cygnus, i, m. (also written cygnus), *swan*.
 Cŷthēra, ōrum, n. pl. *Cythe'ra* (an island consecrated to Venus).

D.

- dactŷlus, i, m. *dactyl* (a certain foot in poetry); also, *a priest of Cybēle*.
 damno, āre, āvi, ātum (damnum), *to condemn*.
 damnum, i, n. *loss, damage*.
 Dānāē, ēs, f. *Dan'aē* (daughter of Acrisius).
 Dāphnē, ēs, f. *Daph'ne* (daughter of the river-god Peneus).
 Dardānus, i, m. *Dar'danus* (the founder of Dardana, in Troas).

DNO

- dātus, a, um, part. (do), *given*.
 dē, prep. abl. *from, of, out of, over*.
 dēa, æ, f. *goddess*.
 dēbello, āre, āvi, ātum (de + bello), *to conquer thoroughly, to subdue*.
 dēbēo, ēre, ūi, itum (de + habeo), *to owe*.
 dēbilito, āre, āvi, ātum (debilis), *to weaken*.
 dēbītus, a, um (debeo).
 dēcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + cantō), *to chaunt, to celebrate*.
 dēcem, indec. *ten*.
 Dēcember, bris, m. (decem + ber), *December* (the 10th month in the Roman calendar).
 dēceptus, a, um (decipio).
 dēcerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum (de + cerno), *to discern, to decide*.
 dēcerto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + certo), *to contend, to combat*.
 dēcīdo, ēre, īdi (de + cado), *to fall*.
 dēcīmus, a, um (decem), *tenth*.
 dēcīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (de + capio), *to entrap, to beguile, to deceive*.
 dēcresco, ēre, crēvi, crētum (de + cresco), *to decrease, to diminish*.
 dēcērētus, a, um (decerno).
 decrevi (see decerno).
 dēcus, ōris, n. (deceo), *honour, glory, dignity, propriety*.

DED

dēdo, ēre, idi, -itum (de + do),
to give up, to surrender.
dēdūco, ēre, xi, etum (de + dū-
co), to lead forth, to draw out.
dēfēro, ferre, tuli, lātum (de +
fero), to bear away, to trans-
port.
dēflūo, ēre, xi, xum (de + fluo),
to flow down.
dēformis, ia, e (de + forma), de-
formed, misshapen.
dēformo, āre, āvi, ātum (de +
forma), to disfigure, to ravage.
dēgēnēr, ēris (de + genus), de-
generate, base.
dēgo, ēre, gi (de + ago), to spend,
to pass.
deinceps, adv. (dein + capio),
thenceforth, next following.
deinde, adv. (de + inde), there-
upon, thereafter, then.
Dēiphōbus, i, m. *Deiphobus* (a
son of Priam).
Dējanīra, or Dēānīra, es, f. *De-
janira* (wife of Hercules).
dejeci (see deicio).
dējectus, a, um (deicio).
dējicō, ēre, jēci, jectum (de +
jacio), to cast down, to hurl.
dēlātus, a, um (defero).
dēlō, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to destroy.
dēlētus, a, um (deleo).
dēlictum, i, n. (delinquo), fault,
offence, crime.
Dēlius, a, um, *De'lian*.
Dēlos, i, f. *De'los* (an island).

DES

Dēphī, ōrum, m. pl. *Del'phi* (a
city of Phocia).
Delphicus, a, um, *Del'phian*.
dēmando, āre, āvi, ātum (de
+ mando), to give in charge,
to commit.
dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum (de
+ mōnstro), to point out, to
make known, to prove.
dēmum, adv. *at length*.
dēnique, adv. *at length, finally*.
dēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum (de
+ pello), to drive out, to ex-
pel.
dēpictus, a, um (depingo).
dēpingo, ēre, nxi, ictum (de +
pingo), to paint, to represent,
to depict.
dēplōro, āre, āvi, ātum (de +
ploro), to regret, to deplore.
dēpōno, ēre, sūli, sūtum (de +
pono), to lay aside.
dēporto, āre, āvi, ātum (de +
porto), to carry off, to trans-
port.
dēprāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (de +
pravo), to distort, to disfigure.
dēprēhensus, a, um (deprehen-
do), caught, discovered.
dēprimo, ēre, pressi, pressum
(de + premo), to depress, to
sink, to lower.
dēsēribo, ēre, psi, ptum (de +
scribo), to copy off, to describe,
to delineate, to represent.
dēsēro, ēre, ui, ertum (de +
sero), to abandon, to desert.

DES

dēsīno, ēre, īvi, or īi, ītum (de + sino), *to leave off, to cease, to desist.*

dēsperātio, ōnis, f. (despero), *despair.*

dēspīcio, ēre, exi, ectum (de + spicio), *to look down upon, to despise, to disdain.*

dēstīno, āre, āvi, ātum (de + stano, obs.), *to destine; to establish.*

dēstītūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (de + statuo), *to leave alone, to forsake, to abandon.*

dēstītūtus, a, um (destituo).

dētēgo, ēre, xi, ctum (de + tego), *to uncover, to lay bare, to expose.*

dētestātus, a, um (detestor).

dētēstor, āri, ātus (de + testor), *to execrate, to detest.*

dētrāho, ēre, xi, ctum (de + traho), *to pull off, to take away, to remove.*

dētrūdo, ēre, ai, sum (de + trudo), *to thrust out, to dislodge, to dispossess.*

dētuli (deferro).

Deucālīon, ōnis, m. *Deuca'liōn* (a king in Thessaly).

Dēus, i, m. *God.*

dēvincio, īre, nxi, nctum (de + vincio), *to bind, to make fast.*

dēvincus, a, um (devincio).

dēvoro, āre, āvi, ātum (de + voro), *to devour.*

DIM

dēvōvōo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (de + voveo), *to devote, to set apart by vow.*

dextra, ae, f. (also, dextera), *the right hand.*

Dīāna, ae, f. *Dia'na* (goddess of the chase).

dīcācītas, ātis, f. (dicax), *raillery, inclination to raillery, banter.*

dīco, āre, āvi, ātum (dico, dicere), *to dedicate, to consecrate.*

dīco, ēre, xi, ctum, *to speak, to say.*

dīctīto, āre, āvi, ātum (dicto), *to say frequently, to repeat, to assert.*

dīctus, a, um (dico).

didici (see disco).

dīdūco, ēre, xi, ctum (di + duco), *to separate, to divide.*

dīductus, a, um (diduco).

dīēs, ei, m. and f. *day.*

Dīespīter, tris, m. (dies, or Dis + pater), *Dies'piter* (a name of Jupiter).

dīgītus, i, m. *finger.*

dīgītās, ātis, f. (dignus), *worthiness, dignity, distinction.*

dignus, a, um, *worthy.*

dii, deorum, pl. of Deus.

dīmīco, āre, āvi, ātum (di + mico), *to fight, to contend, to struggle.*

dīmīdīātus, a, um (dimidio).

dīmīdīo, āre, āvi, ātum (dimidius), *to divide into two, to halve.*

DIN

- Dindŷmēne, es, f. (Dindymus), *Dindyme'ne* (a name of Cybele).
- Dindŷmus, i, m. *Din'dymus* (a mountain of Phrygia).
- Dĩōmēdes, is, m. *Di'omede* (a Grecian hero.)
- Dĩōnē, es, f. *Dio'ne* (mother of Venus).
- Dĩōnŷsa, ōrum, n. pl. (Dionysus), *festival of Bacchus*.
- Dĩōnŷsius, i, and } *Bacchus*.
- Dĩōnŷsus, i, m. }
- Diescŷri, ōrum, m. pl. *the Dicecu'ri*.
- dirae, arum, f. pl. (diras), *portents, imprecations*.
- dirgeo, ere, gui (di + rigeo), *to harden, to become stiff*.
- dirimo, ere, emi, emptum (dir, for dis + emo), *to separate, to break off*.
- diruo, ere, ūi, ūtum (di + ruo), *to demolish*.
- dirus, a, um, *portentous, fearful, cruel*.
- dirŷtus, -a, um (dirgo).
- discedo, ere, ssi, ssum (dis + cedo), *to depart*.
- discerpo, ere, psi, ptum (dis + carpo), *to read, to tear in pieces*.
- discerptus, a, um (discerpo).
- disco, ere, didici, *to learn*.
- discordia, ae, f. (discors), *discord, disagreement*.

DIV

- discurro, ere, curri' and cucurri, cursum (dis + curro), *to run to and fro, to run about*.
- discus, i, m. *quoit*.
- discŷtio, ere, ssi, ssum (dis + quatio), *to shake to pieces, to scatter*.
- dissero, ere, ūi, rtum (dis + sero), *to discourse of, to discuss*.
- dissimilis, is, -e (dis + similis), *unlike*.
- dissipo, are, avi, atum (dis + sipo, obs.), *to disperse, to scatter*.
- distorqueo, ere, rai, rtum (dis + torqueo), *to distort, to torture*.
- distorctus, a, um (distorqueo).
- distrāho, ere, xi, ctum (dis + traho), *to tear asunder, to distract*.
- distribuo, ere, ūi, ūtum (dis + tribuo), *to distribute, to divide*.
- dīu, adv. (old abl. of dies); *for a long time*.
- dīurnus, a, um (diu), *daily*.
- dīuturnus, a, um (diu), *lasting a long time, of long duration*.
- dīva, ae, f. *goddess*.
- dīversus, a, um, adj. and part. (diverto), *opposed, opposite, different*.
- dīverto, ere, ti, sum (di + ver- to), *to go in different directions, to separate, to differ*.

DIV

dīvido, ēre, īsi, īsum (di + vido, obs.), *to divide, to share, to distribute, to lodge, or to abide (temporarily).*

dīvinitas, ātis, f. (divinus), *divinity.*

dīvīnus, a, um (divūs, Deus), *divine.*

dīvīsus, a, um (divīdo).

dīvītīae, ārum, f. pl. (dives), *riches.*

do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *to give*; *poenas dare, to pay the penalty to any one, i. e., to be punished by him.*

dōcēo, ēre, cūi, ctum, *to teach, to show.*

doctor, ōris, m. (doctus), *teacher.*

dōcūmentum, i, n. (doceo), *precept, instruction, proof, document.*

Dōdōnæus, a, um (Dodona); *Dodonean, of Dodona.*

dōlēo, ēre, ūi, ītum, *to suffer pain, to grieve, to lament.*

dōlor, ōris, m. (doleo), *pain, grief.*

dōlōsus, a, um (dolus), *crafty, deceitful.*

dōlus, i, m. *craft, trick, guile.*

dōmesticus, a, um (domus), *belonging to the house, domestic.*

dōmīcīlium, i, n. (domus), *habitation, abode.*

dōmīnus, ī, m. (domus), *master of a household, master, lord, sir.*

DUR

dōmo, āre, ūi, ītum, *to tame.*

dōmus, i; also domus, ūs, f. *house, home.*

dōnēc, conj. *until, as long as.*

dōno, āre, āvi, ātum (donum), *to present, to bestow.*

dōnum, i, n. *gift, present.*

Dōris, īdis, f. *Do'ris (a country).*

dōs, dōtis, f. (do), *dowry, marriage-portion.*

dōtālis, īs, e (dos), *dotal, belonging to a dowry.*

drāco, ōnis, m. *dragon, serpent.*

Drýādes, um, f. pl. *Dry'ads (wood-nymphs).*

dūbīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to doubt, to hesitate.*

dūcenti, e, a (duo + centum), *two hundred.*

dūco, ēre, xi, ctum, *to lead, to draw, to conduct, to judge, to think.*

ductus, a, um (duco).

dum, conj. *while, as long as.*

duntaxat, adv. *only, solely.*

dūō, e, o, *two.*

dūōdēcīma, indecl. (duo + decem), *twelve.*

dūōdēcīmus, a, um, *twelfth.*

dūōdēviginti, indecl. *eighteen (two-from-twenty).*

duplex, īcis (duo + plico), *two-fold, double.*

dūrus, a, um, *hard, harsh, lasting.*

DUX

dux, dūcis, m. (duco), *leader, guide, chief.*

dynasta, æ, and dynastes, æ, m. *ruler, prince.*

Dyndemene, see Dindemene.

Dyndimus, see Dindimus.

E.

e, or ex, prep. *out of, from.*

ebriōsus, a, um (ebrius), *given to drinking.*

ebrius, a, um, *drunken, intoxicated.*

eburneus, a, um, *of ivory.*

edico, ēre, xi, ctum (e + dico), *to proclaim, to decree.*

editus, a, um (edo).

edq, ēre, ēdīdi, ēdītum (e + do), *to put forth, to produce or cause, to publish.*

edo, ēdēre, or esq, ēdi, ēsum, or estum, *to eat.*

ēdōcēo, ēre, cūi, ctum (e + doceo), *to teach thoroughly, to show, to inform.*

educātor, ōris m. (educatus), *bringer-up, foster-father, instructor.*

educātus, a, um (educō).

edūco, āre, āvi, ātum (e + duco), *to rear, to bring up, to educate.*

edūco, ēre, xi, ctum (e + duco), *to draw out, to lead forth.*

eductus, a, um (educō),

ELN

effēro, erre, extūli, ēlātum (ex + fero), *to bring out, to set forth, to proclaim.*

efficio, ēre, feci, factum (ex + facio), *to produce, to effect, to make.*

effigies, ēi, f. (effingo), *figure, image, effigy.*

effingo, ēre, inxi, ictum (ex + fingo), *to form, to represent.*

effluo, ēre, uxi (ex + fluo), *to flow, to go forth, to become known.*

effugio, ēre, fūgi (ex + fugio), *to flee, to escape.*

effugium, i, n. (effugio), *flight, means of escape.*

effundo, ēre, ūdi, ūsum (ex + fundo), *to pour out, to send forth.*

effusus, a, um (effundo).

egrēgius, a, um (e + grex), *excellent, distinguished.*

ejectus, a, um (ejicio).

ejicio, ēre, jēci, jectum (e + jacio), *to cast out, to expel, to eject.*

elābor, bi, psus (e + labor), *to glide away, to escape, to elapse.*

elapsus, a, um (elabor).

elatus, a, um (effero).

Electra, æ, f. *Elec'tra* (name of a woman).

elegantē, ntis (eligo), *choice, refined, elegant.*

eleganter, adj. (elegans), *tastefully, elegantly.*

- Eleusina**, orum, n. pl. *Eleusinian mysteries* (festivals of Ceres, at Eleusis).
- Eleusina**, æ, **Eleusina**, es, and **Eleusis**, is, f. *Eleusis* (a city of Attica).
- Eleusinus**, a, nm, *Eleusinian*.
- elicio**, ěre, cui, ěitum (e + lacio), to entice, to draw out, to elicit.
- elido**, ěre, si, sum (e + lido), to dash out, to dash to pieces, to crush.
- Elis**, Idia, f. *Elis* (a country of Greece).
- elusus**, a, um (elido).
- elixus**, a, um, adj. (e + lix), boiled down, thoroughly boiled.
- elōgĭum**, i, n. (e + logus), saying, inscription.
- elōquentĭa**, æ, f. (eloquens), eloquence.
- elūcĕo**, ěre, xi (e + luceo), to shine out, to be apparent.
- elūdo**, ěre, si, sum (e + ludo), to escape, to elude.
- elluo**, ěre, ŭi, ŭtum (e + luo), to wash out, to wash clean.
- Elysĭus**, a, um, *Elysian*.
- Elysĭum**, i, *Elysian* (the abode of the blest).
- emensus**, a, um (emetior).
- emetior**, ĩri, mensus (e + metior), to measure out, to traverse.
- ĕmergo**, ěre, si, sum (e + mergo), to rise out of, to rise up, to emerge.
- ĕmĭnus** (e + manus), at a distance.
- ĕnāto**, āre, āvi, ātum (e + nato), to swim out, to escape.
- ĕnim**, conj. (e + nam), for.
- ĕnĭtor**, ti, sus, or xus (e + nitor), to strive, to struggle.
- ĕnixĕ**, adv. (enixus), earnestly, zealously.
- ĕnĭxus**, a, um (enitor).
- ensis**, is, m. sword.
- Enyō**, ŭa, f. *Enyo* (name of Bellona, the goddess of war).
- ĕo**, adv. (abl. of is), thither, there, so far.
- Ephĕsus**, i, f. *Ephesus* (a city of Asia Minor).
- Epĭmĕtheus**, i, m. *Epimetheus* (husband of Pandora).
- ĕpĭstōla**, æ, f. (Greek), letter, epistle.
- ĕpĭtōme**, es, f. (Greek), abridgement, epitome.
- ĕpōto**, āre, āvi, ĕpōtātum, and ĕpētum (e + poto), to drink up, to drink.
- ĕpōtus**, a, um (epoto).
- ĕpŭlæ**, ārum, f. pl. feast.
- ĕpŭlor**, āri, ātus, to feast, to eat.
- ĕpŭlum**, i, n. feast.
- ĕques**, ĭtis, m. (equus), horseman.
- ĕquus**, i, m. horse.

ERA

Erātō, ūs, f. *Er'ato* (muse of amatory poetry).
ērectus, a, um (erigo).
ēreptus, a, um (eripio).
Ericthōnius, ii, m. *Erictho'nus* (a son of Vulcan).
Eridānus, i, m. *Erid'anus* (Greek name of the river Po).
ērigo, ēre, exi, octum (e + rigo, obs.), *to raise up, to elevate.*
ērīpio, ēre, pūi, ptum (e + rapio), *to pull out, to snatch away, to rescue.*
erro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to wander, to go astray, to err.*
error, ōris, m. (erro), *wandering, error, mistake.*
ērūdio, īre, īvi, or īi, Itum (e + rudis), *to instruct, to teach.*
ērūdīte, adv. (eruditus), *learnedly.*
ērūdītio, ōnis, f. (eruditus), *learning.*
ērūdītus, a, um, part. (erudio), *learned, instructed.*
ērumpo, ēre, ūpi, ptum (e + rumpo), *to burst forth, to sally out.*
ērūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (e + ruo), *to root out, to overthrow, to destroy.*
Erymanthus, i, m. *Eryman'thus* (a mountain in Arcadia).
Etēocles, is, m. *Etē'ocles* (son of Œdipus).
ēthica, æ, f. (Greek), *ethics, moral science.*

EVO

ethnīcus, a, um (Greek), *heathenish, pagan.*
ētiam, conj. (et + jam), *also.*
Eubœa, and **Eubœa**, æ, f. *Eubœ'a* (an island of the Egean, now called Negropont).
Eubœus, a, um, *Eubœ'an*, *belonging to Eubœa.*
Euphrōsýnē, es, f. (Greek), *Euphros'yne* (one of the Graces, Joy).
Eurōpa, æ, and **Europe**, es, f. *Europe.*
Eurydice, es, f. *Euryd'ice* (wife of Orpheus).
Eurystheus, i, m. *Eurys'theus* (a king of Mycenæ).
Eusebius, ii, m. *Euse'b'ius* (an ecclesiastical historian).
Euterpe, es, f. *Euter'pe* (one of the nine Muses).
evādo, ēre, ei, stum (e + vado), *to go forth, to get away, to escape, to become.*
evēnio, īre, vēni, ventum (e + venio), *to come to pass, to happen.*
eventurus, a, um, fut. part. (evenio), *about to happen.*
ēverto, ēre, ei, sum (e + verto), *to overthrow.*
ēvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum (e + volo), *to fly forth, to spring forth.*
ēvolvo, ēre, volvi, vōlūtum (e + volvo), *to roll out, to evolve, to develop.*

EVU

ēvulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (e + vulgo), *to divulge, to publish.*
 exactus, a, um, part. (exigo), *required, exacted, finished.*
 exāgīto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + agito), *to harass.*
 exardēo, ēre, arsi, arsum (see exardesco).
 exardesco, ēre, arsi, arsum (ex + ardesco), *to be inflamed, to burn, to blaze out.*
 excacātus, a, um (excasco).
 excāco, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cacus), *to blind.*
 excēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (ex + cedo), *to go out, to go beyond, to surpass.*
 exceptio, ōnis, f. (exceptus), *exception, reservation.*
 exceptus, a, um (excipio).
 excidīum, i, n. (for exacidium, from exscindo), *destruction, ruin.*
 excīdo, ēre, idi, īsum (ex + cādo), *to cut off, to exterminate, to destroy.*
 excīo, ire, ivi, or īi, itum (ex + cio, cīo), *to rouse up, to call forth, to stir up.*
 excīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (ex + capio), *to except, to receive, to take.*
 excīsus, a, um (excido).
 excīto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cito), *to rouse, to stir up.*
 exclūdo, ēre, si, sum (ex + clando), *to shut out, to exclude.*

EXO

exclusus, s, um (excludo).
 excōgīto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cogito), *to think out, to devise, to imagine.*
 exōōlo, ēre, ūi, ultum (ex + colo), *to cultivate, to polish.*
 excussus, a, um (excutio).
 excūtīo, ēre, ssi, ssum (ex + quatio), *to shake out, to shake, to overthrow.*
 exemplum, i, n. (eximo), *example.*
 exēo, ire, ivi, or īi, itum (ex + eo), *to go out, to go forth, to come to an end.*
 exercēo, ēre, cūi, cītum (ex + arceo), *to exercise.*
 exhibēo, ēre, ūi, itum (ex + habeo), *to represent, to show.*
 exiens, exeuntis, pres. part. (exeo).
 exīgo, ēre, ēgi, actum (ex + ago), *to drive out, to bring to an end, to accomplish.*
 exīlīum, i, n. (for exsilium, from exsul = ex + solum), *exile, banishment from one's native soil.*
 exīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum (ex + emo), *to free from, to exempt.*
 exīsto, ēre, stiti, stitum (ex + sisto), *to exist, to be.*
 exopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + opto), *to wish greatly, to desire ardently.*

EXO

exōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + oro), *to demand, to supplicate.*
 expēdio, ĩre, ĩvi, or ĩi, ĩtum (ex + pes), *to extricate, to disentangle.*
 expēditio, ōnis, f. (expeditus), *enterprise, expedition.*
 expēditus, a, um (expedio).
 expello, ěre, pūli, pulsum (ex + pello), *to drive out, to expel.*
 expendo, ěre, di, sum (ex + pendō), *to weigh out, to expend, to examine.*
 expensus, a, m. (expendo).
 expērior, ĩri, ertus (ex + perior, obs.), *to try.*
 expērtus, a, um (experior).
 expētūsus, a, um (expeto).
 expēto, ěre, ĩvi, or ĩi, ĩtus (ex + peto), *to seek out, to seek.*
 explāsus, a, um (expio).
 expio, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + pio), *to atone for, to expiate.*
 explicō, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + plico), *to unfold, to explain.*
 expōno, ěre, pōsūi, pōsitum (ex + pono), *to set forth, to exhibit, to explain.*
 expressus, a, um (exprimo).
 exprīmo, ěre, essi, essum (ex + premo), *to express, to represent.*
 exprōbrāsus, a, um (exprōbro).
 exprōbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + probrum), *to reproach, to upbraid.*
 expuli (expello).

EXT

exquiro, ěre, quisīvi, quisītum (ex + quāro), *to search out, to investigate, to examine.*
 exquisītus, a, um, part. (exquiro), *sought out, choice, exquisite.*
 exscendo, ěre, di, sum (ex + scando), *to disembark, to land.*
 exscīdium (see exoidium).
 exscindo, ěre, ĩdi, ĩssum (ex + scindo), *to cut out, to extirpate, to destroy, to ravage.*
 exsculpo, ěre, psi, ptum (ex + sculpo), *to chisel out, to erase, to remove.*
 exsilium (see exilium).
 expectātio, ōnis, f. (expectatus), *expectation.*
 exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + specto), *to wait for, to await.*
 extinctus, a, um (extinguo).
 extinguo, ūere, nxi, nctum (ex + stinguo), *to put out, to quench.*
 existi (see existo, or exsto).
 exsto, āre, stīpi, stītum (ex + sto), *to exist, to be, to be extant.*
 exsulo (see exulo).
 extollo, ěre, extūli, ēlātum (ex + tollo), *to raise, to elevate.*
 extorris, is, e (ex + terra), *banished, exiled.*
 extrēmum, i, n. (extremus), *end, extremity.*
 extrēmus, a, um (exter), *utmost, outmost, at the end.*

EXT

extuli (effero, or extollo)..
 exūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (for ex-
 sulo, ex + solum), to be driven
 from one's native soil, to be
 banished, to be exiled.
 exūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (ex +, stem
 unknown), to lay aside, to strip
 off, to shed.
 exūro, ēre, ssi, ustum (ex +
 uro), to burn up, to consume.
 exūvīa, ārum, f. pl. (ēxuo), what
 is cast off, clothes, armour, skin,
 hair.

F.

fabricātor, ōris, m. (fabricatus),
 framer, artificer, maker.
 fabrico, āre, āvi, ātum (fabrica,
 faber), to frame, to make, to
 construct.
 fabricor, āri, ātus, dep., same
 as fabrico.
 fabūla, ae, f. (fari), tale, fable.
 fabulōsus, a, um (fabula), fa-
 bulous.
 facile, adv. (facilis), easily.
 facinorōsus, a, um (facinus),
 atrocious, criminal.
 facinus, ōris, n. (facio), deed,
 misdeed, crime.
 facio, ēre, feci, factum, to make,
 to do, to cause.
 factum, i, n. (facio), deed, action,
 fact.
 factos, a, um (facio).
 falx, lcis, f. sickle, scythe.

FES

fāma, ae, f. (fari), what is said,
 rumour, report, fame.
 fāmes, is, f. hunger, famine.
 fāmīlia, ae, f. (famulus), house-
 hold, family.
 fāmīliāris, is, e (famīlia), be-
 longing to the household, fami-
 liar, intimate, common.
 fāmōsus, a, um (fama), famed,
 celebrated.
 fāmūla, ae, f. female servant,
 handmaid.
 fāmūlus, i, m. servant, domestic.
 farrāgo, īnis, m. (far), mixed
 fodder, medley.
 fastīdīo, īre, īvi, or īi, itum (fas-
 tidium, fastas + tædium), to
 loath, to disdain.
 fātālis, is, e (fatum), fated, fatal.
 fatisco, ēre; also, fatiscor, i,
 fessus, dep., to gape, to yawn,
 to be exhausted.
 fatum, i, n. (fari), fate, destiny.
 fauces, ium, pl. f. throat, jaws.
 Fau'pus, i, m. (fautum, faveo),
 Fau'nus (the god of shep-
 herds).
 faustus, a, um (fautum, faveo),
 favourable, lucky, auspicious.
 faux, cis, see fauces.
 fāvēo, ēre, fāvi, fautum, to fa-
 vour, to befriend.
 fax, fācis, f. torch.
 febris, is, f. (for ferbis, from
 ferveo), fever.
 Febrūārius, īi, m. (februum),
 February (the month of the
 expiation).

FEB

febrūo, āre, āvi, ātum (febru-
um), *to purify, to expiate.*
februum, i, n. *purification, expi-
ation.*
februus, a, um, *expiatory.*
Februus, i, m. (februum), *Feb-
ruus* (a surname of Plato).
fecundus, a, um (feo, obs.),
fruitful, fertile.
felicitas, ātis, f. (felix), *happi-
ness, prosperity.*
felicit̃er, (adv. felix), *happily.*
felix, icis (feo, obs.), *happy,
lucky, favourable.*
femīna, æ, f. (feo, obs.), *female,
woman.*
femur, ōris, n. *thigh.*
feo, an obsolete verb, signifying
*to bear, to produce, to bring
forth.* From it are supposed
to be derived fecundus, felix,
fetus, femina, fenus, &c.
fēra, æ, f. *wild beast.*
fērālis, is, e, *funereal.*
fērē, adv. *nearly, almost.*
fērētrius, a, um (feretrum),
trophy-bearer (an epithet of
Jupiter).
fērīnus, a, um (ferus), *belonging
to wild beasts, wild.*
fērīo, ire (pret. and sup. want-
ing), *to strike.*
fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *to bear,
to carry, to bring, to produce.*
fērox, ōcis (ferus), *fierce.*
ferrēus, a, um (ferrum), *made
of iron.*

FLO

ferrum, i, n. *iron.*
fertilit̃as, ātis, f. (fertilis), *fer-
tility, productiveness.*
fessus, a, um, part. (fatiscor),
weary, fatigued.
festive, adv. (festivus), *gayly,
joyously.*
festum, i, n. (festus), *festival,
holiday.*
fidēlis, is, e (fides), *faithful.*
fides, ōi, f. (fido), *faith, belief,
trust, loyalty.*
fidus, a, um (fido), *faithful, that
may be believed.*
fīlia, æ, f. *daughter.*
fīlius, ūi, m. *son.*
filum, i, n. *thread.*
fingo, ōre, nxi, ictum, *to form,
to shape, to feign, to pretend,
to imagine.*
finis, is, m. *boundary, limit, end.*
fio, flōri, factus (irr. pass. of
facio), *to be made, to become,
to happen.*
fistūla, æ, f. *pipe, flute.*
flagellum, i, n. (flagrum),
scourge, whip.
flagitium, i, n. (flagito), *shame-
ful deed, crime.*
flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to flame,
to blaze, to glow.*
flāmen, inis, m. (flum), *priest.*
flamma, æ, f. *flame.*
Flōra, æ, f. (flos), *Flo'ra* (the
goddess of flowers).
Flōrālīa, ūum, n. pl. (Flora),
festival of Flora.

FLO

flōrēo, ēre, ūi (flos), *to-bloom, to flourish, to excel.*
 flos, ōris, m. *flower.*
 fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo), *wave.*
 flūto, āre, āvi, ātum (fluo), *to float about.*
 flūo, ēre, xi, xum, *to flow, to proceed, to go.*
 flūvius, ūi, m. *river, stream.*
 foedus, a, um, *foul, filthy.*
 foedus, eris, n. *league, compact, covenant.*
 fōllum, ūi, n. *leaf.*
 fons, ntis, m. *fountain, spring.*
 fōris, is, f. *door, opening.*
 forma, ae, f. *form, figure.*
 Formiāe, ārum, f. pl. *Formiāe* (an ancient city of Latium).
 Formiānus, a, um (Formiāe), *For'mian, belonging to Formiāe.*
 formo, āre, āvi, ātum (forma), *to form, to fashion.*
 formōsus, a, um (forma), *finely formed, beautiful.*
 fortis, is, e (fero), *strong, brave.*
 fortitūdo, inis, f. (fortis), *strength, courage, fortitude.*
 fortūna, ae, f. (fors), *chance, fortune.*
 fōvēo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *to keep warm, to cherish, to foster.*
 fractus, a, um (frango).
 frāgor, ōris, m. (frango), *crash, noise, din.*
 frango, ēre, frāgi, fractum, *to break, to crush.*
 frāter, tris, m. *brother.*

FUS

fraus, -dis, f. *cheat, fraud.*
 frēquens, tis, *occurring often, frequent.*
 frētum, i, n. *strait, channel.*
 frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
 frons, tis, f. *forehead, brow, front.*
 fructus, ūs, m. (fruor), *fruit, enjoyment, use.*
 frumentum, i, n. (contr. for frugimentum, from fruges), *corn, grain.*
 frūor, frūi, fructus, *to enjoy.*
 frustra, adv., *in vain.*
 frustum, i, n. (fruor), *bit, small piece.*
 frux, gis, f. (fruor), *fruit, production.*
 fūga, ae, f. *flight.*
 fūgātus, a, um, part. (fugo), *put to flight, routed.*
 fūgiō, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, *to flee, to escape.*
 fūgitivus, a, um (fugio), *fugitive, escaping.*
 fūgo, āre, āvi, ātum (fugio), *to put to flight.*
 fulcio, ire, si, fultum, *to prop up, to support.*
 fulmen, inis, n. (contr. for fulgmen, fulgimen, from fulgeo), *lightning.*
 fulmīno, āre, āvi, ātum (fulmen), *to lighten.*
 fūmus, i, m. *smoke.*
 fundāmentum, i, n. (fundāmen), *ground-work, foundation.*

FUN

- fundus, i, m. *bottom*.
 funēbris, is, e (funus), *funereal*,
belonging to a funeral.
 funestus, a, um (funus), *deadly*,
dismal.
 funis, is, m. *rope*.
 fur, furis, m. *thief*.
 furens, ntis (furo), *raging, furious*.
 Furiæ, arum, f. pl. (furo), *Furies*.
 furiosus, a, um (furo), *furious*.
 furo, ěre, ūi, *to rage, to rave*.
 furor, ōris, m. (furo), *rage, mad-*
ness, fury.
 furtim, adv. (fur), *by stealth*,
secretly.
 furtum, i, n. (fur), *theft, stealth*,
secrecy.
 futūrus, fut. part. of sum; fu-
 tura, n. pl. *the future*.

G.

- Gādītānus, a, um (Gades), *be-*
longing to Cadiz.
 Galli, ōrum, m. pl. *Gauls*.
 gallus, i, m. *cock, rooster*.
 Gallus, i, m. *Gal'lus* (a river of
 Phrygia).
 Gānīmēdes, is (also, Ganyme-
 des), *Gan'ymede* (Jupiter's
 cup-bearer).
 gaudēo, ěre, gāvīsus, *to rejoice*,
to be glad.
 gēminī, ōrum, m. pl. (gēminus),
twins.
 gēminus, a, um, *twin-born, double*.
 gemma, æ, f. *bud, gem, jewel*.
 gēner, ěri, m. *son-in-law*.

GEN

- gēniklis, is, e (genius), *pleasant*,
joyful, genial.
 gēnitivus, a, um (genitus), *na-*
tive, belonging to generation*,
genitive.
 gēnitus, a, um (gigno).
 gēnius, ii, m. (geno, gigno),
tutelar deity, genius, inclina-
tion.
 gens, ntis, f. (geno, gigno),
clan, family, nation.
 geno, obs. form of the verb
 gigno.
 genui (see gigno).
 gēnus, eris, n. (geno, gigno),
birth, descent, race.
 gēro, ěre, gessi, gestum, *to*
bear, to have, to perform.
 Gērŷon, ōnis, m. *Ger'yon* (a
 fabulous king of Spain).
 gessi (see gero).
 gestus, a, um (gero).
 gīgas, antis, m. *giant*.
 gigno, ěre, gēnūi, gēnītum (old
 form geno, ěre), *to beget, to*
bring forth, to produce.
 Glaucus, i, m. *Glau'cus* (the
 name of several Grecian he-
 roes).
 glōria, æ, f. *glory, fame*.
 grādīor, i, gressus (gradus), *to*
go, to march.
 Grādīvus, i, m. (gradior), *Gra-*
divus, the Marcher (a surname
 of Mars).
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
 Græcus, a, um, *Grecian*.

G R A

grāṭia, æ, f. (gratus), *favour, grace*.
 Grātīæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Graces* (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia).
 grātūlor, āri, ātus (gratus), *to congratulate*.
 grāvis, is, e, *heavy, weighty, serious, important*.
 grāviter, adv. (gravia), *heavily, severely, grievously*.
 gressus, ūs, m. (gradior), *march, course, way*.
 grex, grēgia, m. *flock, troop, company*.

H.

hābēo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *to have, to hold, to regard*.
 hābītus, a, um (habeo).
 hābītus, ūs, m. (habeo), *deportment, carriage, dress, manner*.
 hærēo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, *to cling to, to cleave to*.
 hāmādr̥yas, ādis, f. (Greek), *hamadryad, a wood-nymph*.
 Harpiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Harpies* (monsters—half bird, half woman).
 Harpōcrātes, is, m. *Harpocrates* (the god of silence).
 hasta, æ, f. *spear*.
 haurio, ire, hausi, haustum, *to draw, to draw out, to drain, to take*.
 hausi (see haurio).

H E S

Hēbe, ēa, f. *He'be* (the goddess of youth).
 Hēbræus, a, um, *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew, Jewish*.
 Hēcāte, ēa, f. *Hec'ata* (a name of Diana).
 Hector, ōris, m. *Hec'tor* (a son of Priam).
 Hēcūba, æ, f. *Hec'uba* (wife of Priam).
 hēdēra, æ, f. *ivy*.
 Hēlēna, æ, f. *Hel'en* (wife of Menelaus).
 Hēlēnus, ī, m. *Hel'enus* (a son of Priam).
 Hēliādes, um, f. pl. *Heli'ades, daughters of Helias*.
 Hēmon, or Hæmon, ōnis, *He'mon* (a son of Creon, king of Thebes).
 herba, æ, f. *grass, herbage*.
 Herculēs, is, m. *Her'cules* (the god of strength).
 Hermāthēna, æ, f. *Hermathe'na*, a joint bust of Mercury and Minerva.
 Hermērōtes, is, m. *Her'merot*, a joint bust of Mercury and Cupid.
 Hermes, æ, m. *Mer'cury*.
 hērōicus, a, um, *heroic*.
 hēros, ōis, m. *hero*.
 Hēsīōne, ēa, f. *Hesi'one* (a daughter of Laomedon).
 Hespērides, um, f. pl. (Hesperus), *Hesper'ides, daughters of Hesperus*.

HES

Hesperīas, a, um (Hesperus),
Hesperian.
 heu, interj. *alas!*
 hic, hæc, hec, adj. pron. *this.*
 hinc, adv. (hic), *hence, from this place.*
 hippocampus, i, m. (Greek),
sea-horse.
 Hippodāmia, æ, f. *Hippodamia*
 (wife of Pelops).
 Hippolyte, es, f. *Hippolyte* (an
 Amazon).
 Hippolytus, i, m. *Hippolytus*
 (son of Hippolyte).
 hircinus, a, um (hircus), *goat-*
ish, belonging to a goat.
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 histōria, æ, f. *history.*
 hōmo, inis, m. or f. (humus),
human being, man.
 hōnestus, a, um (honor), *honour-*
able, becoming, decent.
 hōnor, ōris, m. *honour.*
 horrēo, ēre, ūi, *to shiver, to have*
in aversion.
 horribilis, is, e (horreo), *fright-*
ful.
 hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *ex-*
horter, inciter, adviser.
 hortātrix, icis, f. (hortor), *female*
exhorter or adviser.
 hortor, āri, ātus, *to exhort, to*
incite.
 hortus, i, m. *garden.*
 Hōrus, i, m. *Ho'rus* (a deity
 among the Egyptians).

ICT

hospes, itis, m. *host, guest* (one
 who either gives or receives
 hospitality).
 hospitālis, is, e (hospes), *hos-*
pitable.
 hostis, is, m. and f. *enemy.*
 hūmānitas, ātis, f. (*humanus*),
humanity, refinement, kindness.
 hūmānus, a, um (homo), *human,*
belonging to man.
 hūmēras, i, m. *shoulder.*
 hūmilitas, ātis, f. (*humilis*),
lowness, baseness; lowliness,
humility.
 hūmus, i, f. *ground.*
 Hŷacinthus, i, m. *Hyacinthus*
 (a beautiful Spartan youth).
 Hŷdra, æ, f. *Hy'dra* (a water-
 serpent).
 Hŷlas, æ, m. *Hy'las* (a com-
 panion of Hercules).
 Hŷmēneus, i, m. *Hy'men* (the
 god of marriage).
 Hŷpērion, ōnis, m. *Hyperion*
 (father of the sun). N. B.
 In English, this is generally
 pronounced Hype'ron.

I.

ibi, adv. *there, then.*
 Icārus, i, m. *Ic'arus* (a son of
 Dæd'alus, who attempted to
 fly).
 ico, ēre, ici, ictum, *to strike, to*
stab, to give a blow.
 ictus, a, um (ico).
 ictus, ūs, m. (ico); *blow.*

IDA

Ida, æ, f. *Ida* (a mountain of Phrygia).
 Idæa, æ, f. *Idæ'a* (a name given to Cyb'ele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida).
 Idæus, a, um, *Idæ'an*, belonging to Mount Ida.
 idcirco, adv. (id + circa), on that account, therefore.
 Idem, eādem, Idem (is + deī), the same.
 Idōlatrīa, or idōlōlatrīa, æ, f. idolatry, worship of images.
 ignārus, a, um (in + gnarus), ignorant.
 ignis, is, m. *fire*.
 ignōmīnīa, æ, f. (in + nomen), ignominy, disgrace..
 ignōtus, a, um (in + notus), unknown.
 Ilīam, i, n. *Il'ium*, Troy.
 ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it, that*.
 illūcōbra, æ, f. (illicio), charm, enticement.
 illuc, adv. (ille), to that place, thither.
 illustris, is, e (in + lustro), illustrious, remarkable.
 Illyrīi, ōrum, m. pl. *Illyrians*.
 Illythya, æ, f. *Illyth'ia* (a name of Juno).
 Ius, i, m. *I'us* (the founder of Ilium).
 imbellis, is, e (in + bellum), unwarlike, feeble, imbecile..
 imber, bris, m. *rain, shower*.

IMP

imbūo, ġre, ūi, ātum, to moisten, to sleep with, to imbue.
 imbūtus, a, um (imbue).
 imītātus, a, um (imitor).
 imītor, āri, ātus, to imitate, to counterfeit, to copy..
 immānia, is, e (in + mania, magnus), immense, huge, monstrous.
 immānītas, ātis, f. (immanis), monstrousness, fierceness, cruelty.
 immēmōr, ōris (in + memōr), not mindful, forgetful.
 immērītus, a, um (in + meritus), undeserved, unmerited.
 immīnēo, ġre, ūi (in + maneo), to hang over, to threaten, to be imminent, to be inclined to.
 immīssus, a, um (immitto).
 immitto, ġre, īsi, issum (in + mitto), to send in, to let in, to admit.
 immōlo, ġre, āvi, ātum (in + mola), to offer, to sacrifice.
 immortalītas, ātis, f. (immortalis), immortality.
 immūlgō, ġre, lei (in + mulgeo), to milk into..
 imo, or immo, adv. indeed, yes indeed, truly..
 impar, āris (in + par), unequal.
 impello, ġre, pūli, pulsum (in + pello), to push forward, to impel..
 impense, adv. (impensus), at great expense, greatly, very much.
 impensius, adv. comp. of impense.

IMP

- impērito, āre, āvi, ātum (impero), to command, to rule.
- impērium, i, n. (impero), command, sway.
- impēro, āre, āvi, ātum (in + paro), to command.
- impertio, ire, ivi, itum; also, dep. impertior, iri, itus (in + partio), to impart, to share, to communicate.
- impētre, āre, āvi, ātum (in + patro), to obtain.
- impīetas, ātis, f. (impīus), impiety, ungodliness, want of reverence.
- impīus, a, um (in + pius), irreverent, ungodly, impious.
- implēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum (in + pleo), to fill up, to complete, to fulfil, to accomplish.
- impōno, ēre, sūi, ātum (in + pono), to place, to put upon, to set over.
- importo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + porto), to bring in, to bring about, to occasion.
- imprōbus, a, um (in + probus), bad, wicked, base.
- imprōvisus, a, um (in + provīsus), unforeseen, unexpected.
- imprūdēns, atis (in + prudēns), unaware, inconsiderate, inadvertent.
- imprūdēter, adv. (imprudens), inadvertently, thoughtlessly, imprudently.

INC

- imprudentia, æ, f. (imprudens), ignorance, inadvertence, indiscretion.
- impudicicia, æ, f. (impudicus), immodesty, wantonness.
- impulsus, a, um (impello).
- imus, a, um (superl. of inferus), lowest, deepest, at the bottom.
- in, prep. in, into.
- in, inseparable prefix, meaning "not."
- incanto, āre, āvi, ātum (in + canto), to enchant.
- incēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (in + cedo), to move forward, to come upon, to beset.
- incendium, i, n. (incendo), conflagration, burning.
- incendo, ēre, di, sum (in + candeo), to set fire to, to inflame.
- incertus, a, um (in + certus), uncertain, inconstant.
- incido, ēre, cidi, cāsum (in + cado), to fall upon, to fall in with, to meet.
- inclementer, adv. (inclemens), severely, rigorously.
- inclūdo, ēre, si, sum (in + claudō), to shut in, to confine, to enclose.
- inclusus (includo).
- incognitus, a, um (in + cognitus), unknown.
- incōlo, ēre, colūi, cultum (in + colo), to inhabit.
- incōlūmis, is, e (in + colūmis), uninjured, safe.

I N O

incommōdum, i, n. (in + com-
modus), *inconvenience, injury.*
inconditus, a, um (in + condi-
tus), *irregular, confused.*
inconstans, antis, adj. (in +
constans), *unsteady, fickle.*
inconstantia, æ, f. (inconstans),
inconstancy, fickleness.
iperēdibilis, is, e (in + credibi-
lis), *incredible, not to be be-
lieved.*
incultus, a, um (in + cultus),
uncultivated, rude, unpolished.
incūria, æ, f. (ip + cura), *care-
lessness, negligence.*
incurso, ære, ævi, ætum (in +
curso), *to run against, to as-
sault.*
inde, adv. *thence.*
index, icis, m. (indico), *informer,
one who or that which shows.*
India, æ, f. *India.*
indico, ære, ævi, ætum (in +
dico), *to show, to declare.*
indico, ěre, xi, ctum (in + dico),
*to announce, to publish, to de-
clare.*
indigne, adv. (in + dignus), *un-
worthily, indignantly.*
indignus, a, um (in + dignus),
unworthy.
inditus (see indo).
indo, ěre, didi, dĕtum (in + do),
to place upon, to give.
indōles, is, f. *disposition, talent,
bent of mind.*

I N F

indōnātus, a, um (in + donatus),
unrecompensed.
indūciæ, ærum, f. pl. *truce.*
indūco, ěre, xi, ctum (in + du-
co), *to introduce, to bring in.*
indulgēo, ěre, si, sum, or tum
(in + dulcis), *to be indulgent,
to grant.*
indūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum, *to put on,
to assume.*
industria, æ, f. *diligence, in-
dustry.*
indutus (see induo).
Inexōrābilis, is, e (in + exora-
bilis), *not to be moved by en-
treaty, inexorable.*
infans, ntis, m. (in + fans, for),
*infant (a child not yet able to
speak).*
infantia, æ, f. (infans), *infancy.*
infaustus, a, um (in + faustus)
unfortunate.
infectus (see inficio).
infelix, icis, adj. (in + felix),
unhappy, unfortunate.
infensus, a, um (in + fendo,
obs.), *hostile, opposed to.*
inferne, adv. *below, beneath.*
infēro, ferre, tūli, inĕtum (in
+ fero), *to bring in, to cause.*
inferus, a, um, *lower, infernal.*
infestus, a, um (in + festus),
hostile, dangerous.
inficio, ěre, feci, fectum (in +
facio), *to tinge, to taint, to
infect.*

INF

infigo, ðre, xi, xum (in + figo),
to fix, to fasten.
inflō, āre, āvi, ātum (in + flo),
to blow into, to inflate.
infōdio, ðre, fodi, fossam (in +
fodio), to dig into, to bury, to
inter.
informis, is, e (in + forma), un-
formed, shapeless, deformed.
infortūnium, i, n. (in + fortuna),
misfortune.
ingēmīno, āre, āvi, ātum (in +
geminō), to redouble.
ingēniōsus, a, um (ingenium),
having genius, clever, ingenious.
ingēnium, i, n. (in + geno), ge-
nius, disposition, character.
ingens, ntis, -adj. (in + gens),
huge, great.
ingrātus, a, um (in + gratus),
unpleasant, disagreeable.
inhūmātus, a, um (in + humo),
unburied.
inimicītia, æ, f. (inimicus), en-
mity.
inīque, adv. (iniquus), unequally,
unfairly.
inītiūm, i, n. (in eo), beginning.
injicō, ðre, jeci, jectum (in +
jacio), to throw in, to infuse,
to inspire.
injūria, æ, f. (in + jus), wrong,
injury, injustice.
innō, ðre, ūi, ūtum (in + nuo),
to nod, to assent.
Inō, us, f. Ino (wife of Atha-
mas).

INT

inquam (a defective verb), I say.
inscīus, a, um (in + scio), not
knowing, ignorant.
inscribo, ðre, psi, ptum (in +
scribo), to write upon, to give
a title to.
inscriptio, ōis, f. inscription,
title.
insecutus (see insequor).
insepultus, a, um (in + sepal-
tus), unburied.
insequor, qui, cutus, dep. (in +
sequor), to follow, to pursue.
inseŕo, ðre, ūi, rtum (in + sero),
to put in, to insert.
insidēo, ðre, sēdi, sessum (in +
sedeo), to sit upon, to be seated
in.
insidiæ, ŕum, f. pl. (insideo),
ambush, snares.
insidiōsus, a, um (insidiæ),
crafty, tricky, insidious.
insignis, is, e (in + signum),
marked, noted, distinguished.
instar (indecl. noun), likeness,
manner, form, value.
institūo, ðre, ūi, ūtum (in +
statuo), to establish, to insti-
tute, to commence.
instō, āre, stiti (in + sto), to
press upon, to pursue closely.
instrūo, ðre, xi, ctum (in +
struo), to set in order, to fur-
nish, to put in array.
insūla, æ, f. island.
intēger, gra, grum (in + tango),
whole, entire.

INT

intēgumentum, i, n. (in + tegumentum), *covering*.
 intelligo, ēre, lexi, lectum (inter + lego), *to understand*.
 intempērans, antis, adj. (in + temperans), *intemperate, debauched*.
 inter, prep. (in + ter), *between, among*.
 intērēa, adv. (inter + ea), *in the meanwhile*.
 intērēo, Ire, īi, itum (inter + eo), *to perish, to die*.
 interficō, ēre, feci, factum (inter + facio), *to kill, to slay*.
 intērim, adv. (inter + im, for eum), *in the meanwhile*.
 intērīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum (inter + emeo), *to slay, to put to death*.
 intērītus, ūs, m. (intereo), *destruction, death*.
 interjectio, ōnis, f. (inter + jacio), *interjection, insertion*.
 intermitto, ēre, mīsi, missum (inter + mitto), *to interrupt, to discontinue*.
 internēcīnus, a, um, and intercīvus, a, um (inter + neco), *mortal, deadly*.
 interpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum (inter + pono), *to put between, to interpose*.
 interpres, ētis, m. *interpreter*.
 intersum, esse, fui (inter + sum), *to be present, to assist*.
 intestīnus, s, um (intus), *internal*.

IOB

intexo, ēre, xui, xtum (in + texo), *to interweave*.
 ihunctus (see inungo).
 inungo, ēre, nxi, nctum (in + ungo), *to anoint, to balm*.
 inūsītātus, a, um (in + usitatus), *unusual, uncommon*.
 invādo, ēre, si, sum (in + vado), *to invade, to attack*.
 invēnio, Ire, vēni, ventum (in + venio), *to find, to discover, to invent*.
 inventor, ōris, m. (invenio), *inventor, discoverer*.
 investigo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + vestigo), *to examine, to investigate*.
 invidīa, ae, f. (invidus), *envy, jealousy*.
 inviso, ēre, si, sum (in + viso), *to visit, to look after*.
 invito, āre, āvi, ātum, *to invite, to summon*.
 invītus, a, um, *unwilling*.
 invīus, a, um (in + via), *impassable, inaccessible*.
 invoco, āre, āvi, ātum (in + voco), *to invoke, to implore*.
 involo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + volo), *to fly upon, to fly against*.
 involutus (see involvo).
 involvo, ēre, vi, volūtum (in + volvo), *to envelop, to wrap up, to involve*.
 Iobates, ia, m. *Iob'ates*; also, *Ioba'tes* (king of Lycia).

IPR

Iphigēnia, æ, f. *Iphigeni'a* (a daughter of Agamemnon).
 ipse, a, um (gen. ipsius), *self, himself, herself, itself.*
 ira, æ, f. *anger.*
 Iracundia, æ, f. (iracundus), *rage, violent anger.*
 Irascor, i, iratus (ira), *to be angry.*
 Iris, Idia, f. *I'ris* (the messenger of Juno).
 irrisus (see irrideo).
 irridēo, ēre, isi, isum (in + rideo), *to laugh at, to mock.*
 is, ēs, id (gen. ejus), *he, she, it, this, that.*
 Ismēna, æ, f. *Ismē'ne* (daughter of Œdipus).
 iste, a, ud, gen. istius, *this, that.*
 Ita, adv. *so, thus.*
 Itālia, æ, f. *Italy.*
 Itālus, a, um, *Italian.*
 Itaque, conj. (ita + que), *therefore.*
 Item, adv. (is), *likewise.*
 Iter, itinēris, n. (ire, itum), *journey.*
 Iterum, adv. *again, anew.*
 Ithāca, æ, f. *Ith'aca* (an island in the Æge'an).

J.

jāco, ēre, cūi, citum, *to lie*
 jācio, ēre, jāci, jactum, *to throw, to place, to lay.*

11 *

JUS

jacto, āre, āvi, ātum (jacio), *to toss about, to worry, to boast.*
 jācūlum, i, n. (jacio), *dart, javelin.*
 Jam, adv. *now.*
 jānua, æ, f. *door.*
 Jānuārius, i, m. (Janus), *January.*
 Jānus, i, m. *Ja'nus* (an old Italian deity).
 Jāson, ōnis, m. *Ja'son* (the leader of the Argonauts).
 jeci (see jacio).
 Jōcasta, æ, f. *Jōcas'ta* (mother of Œdipus).
 jūbēo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *to command, to order.*
 jūdex, icis, m. (judico), *judge.*
 jūdicium, ii, n. (judex), *judgment.*
 jūgūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (jugulum), *to throttle, to slay.*
 jūngo, ēre, nxi, nctum, *to join, to unite, to bring together.*
 junior, or, us (comp. of juvenis), *younger.*
 Jūno, ōnis, f. *Ja'no* (the wife of Jupiter).
 Jūpiter, Jōvis, m. *Ju'piter* (the highest of the gods).
 jūro, āre, āvi, ātum (jus), *to swear.*
 jūs, jūris, n. *right, justice.*
 jussus (see jubeo).
 justitium, i, n. (justus), *vacation of the courts of law.*

JUS

justus, a, um (jus), *just, lawfuf, right.*

jūvenilis, is, e (juvenis), *youthful, juvenile.*

jūventus, ūtis, f. (juvenis), *youth.*

L

lābes, is, f. (labor), *blamish, stain.*

lābor, ī, p̄sus, to slide, to glide away, to fall.

lābor, ōris, m. *toil, labour.*

lāboro, āre, āvi, ātum (labor), *to labour, to travail.*

lābrum, i, n. (lambo), *lip.*

lābyrinthus, i, m. *labyrinth* (a building with winding passages).

lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

lācēro, āre, āvi, ātum (lacer), *to tear to pieces, to lacerate.*

lācesso, ēre, īvi, itum (lacio), *to provoke, to attack.*

Lāchēsis, is, f. *Lach'esis* (one of the three Fates).

lacryma, e, f. *tear.*

lācus, ūs, m. *lake.*

lādo, ēre, si, sum, *to dash against, to hurt, to annoy.*

Lāstrīgōnea, um, m. pl. *Lāstrig'ones* (an ancient people of Italy).

lāstīda, e, f. (lāstus), *joy.*

lāstus, a, um, *joyful, glad.*

LAV

Lālus, i, m. *La'ius* (a king of Thebes).

lāna, e, f. *wool.*

lānjo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to tear to pieces, to mangle.*

Lāōmēdon, ontis, m. *Laom'edon* (father of Priam).

lāpis, idis, f. *stone, rock.*

Lāpīthæ, ārum, m. pl. *Lap'ithæ* (mountaineers of Thessaly who fought with the Centaurs).

lapsus (see labor).

Lāres, ūm, m. pl. *La'res* (tutelar deities of the Etruscans), *hearth, home.*

Lārārīum, i, n. (lares), *chapel for the Lares.*

lātēo, ēre, ūi, to be hid, to be concealed.

lātinītas, ātis, f. (latinus), *latinity.*

Lātinus, a, um (Latium), *belonging to Latium, Latin.*

Lātipus, i, m. *Lati'nus* (the king of the Laurentians).

Lātīum, ii, n. (lateo), *Latium* (a country of ancient Italy).

Lātōna, e, f. *Lato'na* (mother of Apollo and Diana).

lātro, ōnis, m. *robber, bandit.*

laurus, i, f. *laurel.*

laus, laudis, f. *praise, glory.*

Lāvinia, e, f. *Lavin'ia* (daughter of Latinus).

LAV

lāvā, āre, lāvāvi, and lāvi, lāvātum, lautum, and lōtum, *to wash, to bathe.*

lectus (see lego).

lectus, i, m. (lego), *bed, couch.*

Lēda, æ, f. *Le'da* (wife of Tyn-darus).

lēgītūmus, a, um (lex), *lawful, legitimate.*

lēgo, āre, lēgi, lectum, *to collect, to choose, to read.*

Lemnos, i, n. *Lemnos* (an island of the Ægean).

lēo, ōnis, m. *lion.*

lēpīdus, a, um (lepos), *agreeable, witty.*

Lerna, æ, f. *Lerna* (a lake or marsh near Argos).

Lernæus, a, um (Lerna), *belonging to Lerna, Lernaean.*

Lēthe, es, f. *Le'the* (the river of forgetfulness).

Leucothēa, æ, f. *Leuco'thea* (a name of Ino).

lēvis, is, e, *light.*

lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum (levis), *to lighten, to relieve, to discharge.*

lex, lēgis, f. (lego), *law, condition.*

liber, bri, m. *book.*

liber, ēra, ērum, *free.*

Liber, ēri, m. *Bacchus.*

Lībērālīa, ium, n. pl. (Liber), *festivals of Bacchus.*

libēralis, is, e (liber), *liberal, free, noble.*

LOC

libēri, ōrum, m. pl. (liber), *children.*

libēro, āre, āvi, ātum (liber), *to free, to deliver.*

libertas, ātis, f. (liber), *freedom, liberty.*

libido, inis, f. (libet), *desire, inclination.*

libro, āre, āvi, ātum (libra), *to balance, to hold in equilibrium.*

Libyus, a, um (Libya), *Lib'yan.*

licet, licuit, and licitum est (impersonal verb), *it is permitted, it is lawful.*

limen, inis, n. *threshold, door.*

lingua, itis, m. *limit, bourne.*

lingua, æ, f. *tongue, language.*

Lipāra, æ, f. *Lip'ari* (an island in the Mediterranean).

liquor, ōris, n. (liqueo), *liquor, fluid.*

lis, litis, f. *strife, contention.*

littera (also, littera), æ, f. (lino), *a letter of the alphabet, a character used in writing.*

litteræ, ārum, f. pl. *an epistle, letters, literature.*

lito, āre, āvi, ātum, *to sacrifice, to propitiate, to appease.*

litus (also, littus), ōris, n. *shore, coast.*

loco, āre, āvi, ātum (locus), *to place, to lay out, to give in marriage, to lease.*

locus, i, m. (pl: loci or loca), *place, spot.*

LOW

longus, a, um, *long*.
 Lōtōphāgi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lotus-eaters* (a people of Africa).
 lōtos, i, f. *lotus* (the Egyptian water-lily).
 Lūcina, s, f. *Luci'na* (the goddess of childbirth).
 luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo), *grief, sorrow*.
 Lūcubrātio, ōnis, f. (lucubro), *working by lamplight, night-watching, meditation, study*.
 lūcus, i, m. *sacred grove, wood*.
 lūdīcerus, a, um (ludus), *sportive, amusing, ludicrous*.
 lūdo, ēre, ai, sum, *to sport, to play, to game*.
 lūdus, i, n. *sport, game, play*.
 lūna, s, f. (contr. for lūcina), *moon*.
 Lūpercālia, ium, n. pl. (Lupercus, lupus), *Lupercalia* (festivals of Pan).
 Lūperci, ōrum, m. pl. (Lupercus), *Luper'ci* (priests of Pan).
 Lūpercus, i, m. (lupus), *a name of Pan* (from his keeping off wolves).
 lūpus, i, m. *wolf*.
 lustrātio, ōnis, f. (lustro), *purification, expiation*.
 lustro, ēre, āvi, ātum (lustrum), *to purify, to expiate*.
 lūtum, i, n. *mud, mire*.
 lux, lūcis, f. (luceo), *light, day*.

MAL

Lŷæus, i, m. *Lyc'us* (a name of Bacchus).
 Lŷcia, s, f. *Lyc'ia* (a country of Asia Minor).
 Lŷcus, i, m. *Ly'cus* (a Boeotian).
 Lŷdi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lydians*.
 lymphā, s, f. *water*.
 Lyncœus, i, m. *Lynce'us* (an Argonaut, famous for the sharpness of his sight).
 lŷra, s, f. *lyre, lute*.

M

māchīnor, āri, ātus (machina), *to contrive, to devise*.
 macto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to slaughter, to sacrifice*.
 Mænālus, i, m. *Mac'naus* (a mountain in Arcadia).
 māgīcus, a, um, *magical*.
 māgis, adv. (magnus), *more*.
 māgister, tri, m. (magis), *master, director*.
 māgistra, s, f. (magister), *mistress*.
 magnītūdo, ōnis, f. (magnus), *greatness*.
 magnus, a, um (comp. major, sup. maximus), *great*.
 Māia, s, f. *Ma'ia* (mother of Mercury).
 mājestās, ātis, f. (majus), *greatness, majesty*.
 māle, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wickedly*.

MAL

mālum, i, n. (malus), *evil, wickedness.*
 mālus, a, um (comp. pejor, sup. pessimus), *bad, wicked.*
 mālus, i, m. *beam, mast.*
 mammōsus, a, um (mamima), *full-breasted.*
 mandātum, i, m. (mando), *command, order.*
 māne, n. indec. *morning.*
 mūne, adv. *in the morning.*
 mānus, ūs, f. *hand.*
 Mārathon, ōnis, f. *Mar'athon* (a town in Attica).
 Mārathonius, a, um, *Maratho'nian.*
 māre, is, n. *sea.*
 mārīnus, a, um (mare), *marine, belonging to the sea.*
 mārītīmus, a, um (māre), *maritime, belonging to the sea.*
 inārītus, i, m. (mas), *husband, married man.*
 Mars, artis, m. *Mars* (the god of war).
 Marsyas, ō, m. *Mar'syas* (a satyr).
 Martius, a, um (Mars), *belonging to Mars, martial, warlike.*
 mas, māris, m. *male.*
 mascūlus, a, um (mas), *masculine, male.*
 māter, tris, f. *mother.*
 māternus, a, um (mater), *maternal, motherly.*
 mātīmōnium, i, n. (mater), *marriage.*

MEM

maxīme, adv. (maximus), *chiefly, mostly.*
 maximus, a, um (sup. of magnus), *greatest.*
 Mēdēa, ō, f. *Med'e'a* (a Grecian sorceress).
 Mēdīa, ō, f. *Me'dia* (a country of Asia).
 mēdicīna, ō, f. (medicus), *medicine.*
 mēdicus, a, um (medeor), *belonging to medicine, curative, medical.*
 mēdium, i, n. (medius), *the middle.*
 mēdīus, a, um, *belonging to the middle.*
 Mēdus, i, m. *a Mede.*
 Mēdūsa, ō, f. *Medu'sa* (a woman whose hair consisted of serpents).
 Mēgālēsīa, ūm, n. pl. *Megale'sia* (festivals of Cyb'ele, the Magna Mater).
 Mēgāra, ō, f. *Meg'ara* (wife of Hercules).
 Mēgēra, ō, f. *Megē'ra* (one of the Furies).
 Mēlicerta, ō, m. *Melicer'ta* (son of Ino and Athamas).
 Mēlpōmēne, -es, f. *Melpom'ene* (the muse of tragic and lyric poetry).
 membrum, i, n. *member, limb, part.*
 mēmīni, isse, *to remember, to mention.*

MEM

Memnon, ōnis, m. *Mem'non* (king of the Ethiopians).
 Memnōnides, um, & pl. the birds of Memnon.
 mēmōria, æ, f. (memor), *memory, recollection*.
 mēmōro, āre, āvi, ātum (memor), *to mention, to relate*.
 Mēnēlāus, i, m. *Menela'us* (brother of Agamemnon).
 Mēnoceus, i, m. *Mēno'ceus* (son of Creon).
 mensa, æ, f. *table*.
 mensis, is, m. *month*.
 mentio, ōnis, f. (memini), *mention*.
 mercātūra, æ, f. (mercor), *commerce, trade*.
 merces, ædis, f. (merx), *pay, hire, price*.
 Mercūrius, i, m. *Mer'cury* (the god of eloquence and of traffic).
 mēreor, ēri, itum, *to merit, to deserve*.
 mēridies, ēi, m. (medius + dies), *mid-day, noon*.
 mērito, adv. (meritus), *deservedly, with reason*.
 meritus (see mereor).
 merx, cis, f. *merchandise, goods, wares*.
 mētallum, i, n. *metal*.
 mētāmorphōsis, is, f. *transformation*; liber *Metamorphoseon, book of the Metamorphoses*.
 mētrum, i, n. *measure, metre*.

MIS

mētūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (metus), *to fear*.
 mētus, ūs, m. *fear*.
 Michael, elis, m. *Michael*.
 mīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to move away, to depart, to migrate*.
 milles, itis, m. *soldiers*.
 mille, adj. indec. *thousand*.
 millia, um, n. pl. *thousands*.
 millēsīmus, a, um (mille), *thousandth*.
 Minerva, æ, f. *Miner'va* (the goddess of wisdom).
 mīnīme, adv. (minimus), *least*.
 mīnister, trī, m. (manus), *attendant, servant, minister*.
 mīnistro, āre, āvi, ātum (mīnister), *to serve*.
 mīnor, or, ūs, gen. ōris (comp. of parvus), *less, smaller*.
 Mīnos, ōis, m. *Mi'nos* (the judge in the infernal regions).
 Mīnōtaurus, i, m. *Mi'notaur* (a monster, with a bull's head and a man's body).
 mīrāculum, i, n. (mirror), *miracle*.
 misco, ēre, cūi, stum, or xtum, *to mix, to mingle, to confound*.
 mīser, ēra, ērum, *wretched, miserable*.
 mīsēratus (see miseror).
 mīsēror, āri, ātus, *to pity*.
 mīsērēer, ēri, ēritus, *to pity*.
 miseresco, ēre, *to pity*.
 missus (see mitto).
 mistus (see misceo).

MIT

Mithras, *m*, *m*. *Mith'ras*-(the sun-god of the Persians).
 mītiġo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum* (mitis+ago), *to soften, to appease*.
 mītis, *is*, *e*, *mild, soft, gentle, meek*.
 mitto, *ēre*, *mīsi*, *missum*, *to send*.
 mixtus (see misceo).
 Mnēmōsēne, *ēs*, *f*. *Mnemosyne* (Memory, the mother of the Muses).
 mōdēror, *āri*, *ātus* (modus), *to moderate, to govern, to regulate*.
 mōdestus, *a*, *um* (modus), *moderate, modest, discreet*.
 mōdīŭlus, *i*, *m*. (modus), *a small measure or vessel, a box*.
 mōdo, *adv*. (modus), *only*.
 mōdus, *i*, *m*. *measure, manner, method*. —
 moenia, *ium*, *n*. *pl*. (munio), *ramparts, bulwarks, walls*.
 mōror, *ōris*, *m*. (mœreo), *mourning, sadness, grief*.
 mōles, *is*, *f*. *huge mass, greatness, difficulty*.
 mōlestus, *a*, *um* (moles), *troublesome, irksome, grievous*.
 Mōlossi, *ōrum*, *m*. *pl*. *Molossians* (inhabitants of Epirus).
 mōly, *ŷos*, *f*. *moly, a kind of herb*.
 Mōmus, *i*, *m*. *Mo'mus* (the god of mirth).
 mōnāchīum, *i*, *n*. *monastery*; also, *Munich*.

MUL

mōnēo, *ēre*, *ŭi*, *Itam*, *to admonish, to inform, to remind*.
 mons, montis, *m*. *mountain*.
 monstrātor, *ōris*, *m*. (monstro), *demonstrator, inventor*.
 monstro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum* (monstrum), *to show, to point out, to demonstrate*.
 monstrum, *i*, *n*. (moneo), *monster*.
 mōnūmentum, *i*, *n*. (mōneo), *monument, memorial*.
 mōra, *m*, *f*. *delay*.
 morbus, *i*, *m*. *disease, sickness*.
 mōres (see mos).
 mōrior, *i*, *mortuus*, *to die*.
 mōror, *āri*, *ātus* (mora), *to delay*.
 Morphēus, *i*, *m*. *Mor'pheus* (the god of sleep).
 mors, *tis*, *f*. (moriōr), *death*.
 mortālis, *is*, *e* (mors), *mortal*; *pl*. *mortals, mēp*.
 mortuus (see morior).
 mos, mōris, *m*. *manner, custom, usage*.
 motus, *a*, *um* (see moveo).
 mōvēo, *ēre*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *to move, to stir up*.
 mox, *adv*. (moveo), *soon, presently*.
 Moyses, *is*, *m*. *Mo'ses*.
 mulcto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum* (muletā), *to fine, to punish*.
 mūlīēbris, *is*, *e* (mulier), *womanish, feminine*.
 mūlīer, *ēris*, *f*. *woman*.

MUL

multus, a, um, *much, many*.
mundus, i, m. *world, universe*.
mūno, Ire, Ivi, or Ii, Itum
(moenia), *to build walls, to fortify*.
mūnus, ōris, n. *function, duty, office, service*.
mūrus, i, m. *wall*.
mūsa, æ, f. *muse*.
mūto, āre, āvi, ātum (contr. for movito), *to change*.
Mycēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Myce'næ* (the city of Agamemnon).
Myrtillus, i, m. *Myr'tilus* (son of Mercury).

N.

nactus (see nanciscor).
Nāfās, ādis, f. *Na'iad* (a water-nymph).
nam, conj. *for*.
nanciscor, i, nactus, *to obtain, to receive*.
Nāpææ, ārum, f. pl. *Nape'æ, dell-nymphs*.
Narcissus, i, m. *Narcis'sus* (a beautiful youth, who fell in love with his own image seen in a fountain).
narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to relate, to tell*.
nascor, i, nātus, *to be born*.
nāta, æ, f. (natus), *daughter*.
nātālis, is, e (natus), *natal, belonging to one's birth*.

NEF

nātivus, a, um (natus), *innate, natural, native*.
nātu, m. abl. *by birth*.
nātura, æ, f. (natus), *native*.
natus (part. of nascor).
nātus, i, m. (nascor), *son*.
naufṛāgium, ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis + frango), *shipwreck*.
Nauplius, ii, m. *Nau'plius* (a son of Neptune).
nauta, æ, m. (for navita, from navis), *seaman*.
nāvīgātio, ōnis, f. (navigo), *navigation*.
nāvīgium, ii, n. (navigo), *vessel, ship*.
nāvigo, āre, āvi, ātum (navis + ago), *to sail, to navigate*.
nāvis, is, f. *ship*.
nāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (navus), *to perform, to do, to accomplish*.
Naxos, i, f. *Nax'os* (an island of the Ægean).
nē, conj. *not, lest*.
nec, conj. *nor*.
nēcessārius, a, um (necesse), *necessary, indispensable*.
nēcessitas, ātis, f. (necesse), *necessity*.
nēco, āre, āvi, ātum (nex), *to kill, to put to death*.
nectar, āris, n. *nectar, the drink of the gods*.
nēfas, n. indecl. (ne + fas), *something wicked, wickedness, crime, sin*.

NEG

nēgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ne + aio),
to deny, to refuse.
nēgōtium, ii, n. (nec + otium),
business, affair, thing.
Nemrodus, i, m. *Nimrod*.
Nēmēa, æ, f. *Neme'a* (a city of
Argolis).
Nēmēsis, is, f. *Nem'esis* (the
goddess of avenging justice).
nemo, inis, m. and f. (ne +
homo), nobody, no one.
nempe, conj. *for, indeed, truly,*
without doubt.
Nēphēlē, es, *Neph'ele* (the wife
of Athamas).
Neptūnus, i, m. *Nep'tune* (the
god of the sea).
nēquāquam, adv. *by no means,*
not at all.
Nērēis, idis, f. *daughter of Ne-*
reus, Ne'reid (a sea-nymph).
Nērēus, i, m. *Ne'reus* (a sea-
god).
nescio, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (ne
+ scio), *not to know, to be*
ignorant of.
Nessus, i, m. *Nes'sus* (one of
the Centaurs).
nex, nēcis, f. *violent death, mur-*
der, slaughter.
nīgēr, gra, grum, *'black.*
nihil, n. indecl. *nothing.*
nihilōminus, adv. (nihilō + mi-
nus), *'none the less, neverthe-*
less.
nīmīrum, adv. (ne + mirum),
doubtless, certainly.

NOT

Nīnus, i, m. *Ni'nus* (the builder
of Nineveh).
Nīōbe, es, f. *Ni'obe* (the queen
of Thebes).
nisi, conj. (ni + si), *if not, un-*
less.
nōbilitas, ātis, f. (nobilis), *no-*
bleness, nobility.
nōcēo, ēre, ūi, itum, *to hurt, to*
harm.
noctu, abl. (nox), *by night.*
nocturnus, a, um (noctu), *noo-*
turnal, belonging to the night.
nōdus, i, m. *knot, difficulty.*
Noēmus, i, m. *Noah.*
nōlo, nolle, nōlūi (ne + volo), *to*
be unwilling.
nōmen, inis, n. (nosco), *name,*
title.
nōmīno, āre, āvi, ātum (no-
men), *to name, to call by*
name.
nōnāginta, num. adj. indecl.
ninety.
nōningentēsīmus, a, um (no-
ningenti), *nine-hundreth.*
nonnihil, n. indecl. (non +
nihil), *something.*
nonnullus, a, um (non + nul-
lus), *some one, some.*
nonnunquam, adv. (non + nun-
quam), *sometimes.*
nōvus, a, um, num. adj. *ninth.*
nōthus, a, um, *spurious, illegiti-*
mate, bastard.
nōtīa, æ, f. (notus), *acquaint-*
ance, knowledge.

NOT

OBS

nōtīdēs, ēi, f. (notus), *acquaintance, knowledge.*

nōvem, num. adj. indecl. *nine.*

nōverca, æ, f. (novus), *step-mother.*

nōvus, a, um, *new.*

noxīus, a, um (noxā), *hurtful.*

nūbo, ēre, psi, ptum; *to marry.*

nūdus, a, um, *naked, bare.*

nullus, a, um (ne + ullus), *not any one, no one.*

Nūma, æ, m. *Nu'ma* (the second-king of Rome).

Nūmen, īnis, n. (for nuimen, from nuo), *Divinity, Deity, God.*

nūmēro, āre, āvi, ātum (numerus), *to number, to count.*

nūmērōsus, a, um (numerus), *numerous.*

nūmērūs, i, m. *number.*

nunc, adv. *now.*

nunciā, æ; f. (nūncius), *female messenger.*

nūncius, i, m. (novum + cio), *messenger.*

nūncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum (nomen + capio), *to call by name, to name.*

nunquam, adv. (ne + unquam), *never.*

nuntia (see nuncia).

nuntius (see nuncius).

nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. (nubo), *wedding, marriage.*

nūtrīo, īre, īvi, ītum, *to nourish.*

Nymphæ, ārum, f. pl. *Nymphs.*

Nyssa, æ, f. *Ny'sa* (a city in India).

Nyssaëus, a, um, *Nysæ'an.*

O.

ob, prep. *on account of, for.*

ōbēo, īre, īvi, or īi, ītum (ob + eo), *to go over, to visit, to survey.*

ōbītus, ūs, m. (obītum), *death.*

objectus (see objicio).

objicō, ēre, jēci, jectum (ob + jacio), *to hold out, to offer, to expose, to oppose, to object.*

oblīgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + ligo), *to tie, to fasten to, to bind.*

oblītus (see obliviscor).

oblīvīo, ōnis, f. (obliviscor), *forgetfulness, oblivion.*

oblīvīscor, i, lītus, *to forget.*

obrūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (ob + ruo), *to cover, to overwhelm.*

obsecro, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + sacro), *to beseech, to supplicate, to conjure.*

obsequium, īi, n. (obsequor), *complaisance, obedience.*

observātor, ōris, m. (observo), *observer.*

obsessus (see obsideo).

obsīdēo, ēre, ēdi, essum (ob + sedeo), *to besiege.*

OBS

obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + signo), *to seal, to sign.*
 obtĕro, ěre, trīvi, tritum (ob + tero), *to bruise, to crush.*
 obtinĕo, ěre, tinŭi, tentum (ob + teneo), *to hold, to have, to obtain.*
 obtingo, ěre, tŭgi (ob + tango), *to happen, to befall.*
 obtritus (see obtĕro).
 otruncoo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + trunco), *to lop off, to trim.*
 obtuli (see offero).
 obtŭro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to stuff, to stop up, to choke.*
 obvĕnio, ěre, vĕni, ventum (ob + venio), *to meet, to befall.*
 obversor, āri, ātus (ob + versor), *to be present to, to appear before.*
 obvius, a, um (ob + via), *meeting, opposite to, in the way.*
 occāso, ōmis, f. (ob + cado), *occasion.*
 occido, ěre, cidi, cāsum (ob + cado), *to fall, to die.*
 occido, ěre, cidi, cīsum (ob + cado), *to slay, to kill.*
 occidūna, a, um (occido), *setting, western.*
 occulto, āre, āvi, ātum (occultus), *to conceal.*
 occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + capio), *to seize, to occupy.*
 oēcānus, i, m. *ocean.*
 octāvus, a, um (octo), *eightth.*

OMN

octingentĕsimus, a, um (octingenti), *eight-hundredth.*
 octōgĕsimus, a, um (octoginta), *eightieth.*
 octo, indecl. *eight.*
 octōginta, indecl. (octo), *eighty.*
 ōculus, i, m. *eye.*
 ōda, æ, f. *ode.*
 ōde, ea, f. *ode.*
 ōdium, ii, n. (odi), *hatred.*
 ōdor, ōris, m. *smell, odour.*
 ōbālŭa, æ, f. *Æba'lia.*
 Ōdīpus, ōdis, m. *Œd'ipus* (a king of Thebes).
 Ōnōmāus, i, m. *Œnom'aus* (king of Elis).
 Ōta, æ, f. *Œ'ta* (a mountain in Thessaly).
 offendo, ěre, -di, sum (ob + fendo), *to strike against, to offend.*
 offĕre, ferre, obtŭli, oblātum (ob + fero), *to present, to bring forward, to offer.*
 officīna, æ, f. (for opificīna, from opifex), *workshop.*
 Ogygia, æ, f. *Ogyg'ia* (the island of the nymph Calypso).
 Oileus, ēi, m. *Oil'eus* (a king of Locris).
 ōlĕa, æ, f. *olive, olive-berry.*
 ōlĕum, i, n. *olive-oil, oil.*
 ōlim, adv. *formerly, at times.*
 ōmen, inis, n. *omen, presage, sign.*
 omnis, is, e, all, every, whole.

O M P

Omphāla, æ, f. *Om'phala* (queen of Lydia).
 ōnēro, āre, āvi, ātum (onus),
to burden, to lade with.
 ōnus, ēris, n. *burden, weight.*
 ōpēra, æ, f. (opus), *work, labour, service.*
 ōpertum, i, n. (operio), *secret place.*
 ōpīnus, a, um (ops), *rich, fat, splendid.*
 ōpīno, ōnis, f. (opinor), *opinion, belief.*
 oppidum, ū, n. (ops + do), *town.*
 oppressus (see opprimo).
 opprimo, ēre, essi, essum (ob + premo), *to press down, to oppress.*
 ops, ōpis, f. (nom. sing. not used), *plenty, power, strength, means, wealth.*
 Ops, Opis, f. *Ops* (the goddess of plenty).
 optimus, a, um (superlative of bonus), *best.*
 opto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to wish, to desire.*
 ōra, æ, f. (os), *border, coast.*
 ōrācūlum, i, n. (oro), *oracle, prophecy.*
 orbis, is, m. *circle, globe, world.*
 orbo, ēre, āvi, ātum (orbis), *to deprive, to bereave.*
 Orcus, i, m. *Orcus* (a name of Pluto).
 ordo, inis, m. *order, arrangement.*

P A C

Orestes, is, m. *Ores'tes* (son of Agamemnon).
 Orgiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Orgies* (night-festivals in honour of Bacchus).
 oriens (see orior).
 ōrigo, inis, f. (orior), *origin, source, descent.*
 ōrior, iri, ortus, *to rise, to be born, to spring forth.*
 orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to adorn, to embellish.*
 oro, āre, āvi, ātum (os), *to pray, to beseech.*
 ortus, a, um (see orior).
 ortus, ūs, m. (orior), *birth, descent.*
 ōs, ōris, n. *mouth.*
 ostendo, ēre, di, sum (ob + tendo), *to hold out, to show.*
 ostento, āre, āvi, ātum (ostendo), *to show off, to display.*
 Ovidius, ii, n. *Ov'id* (a Latin poet).
 ōvis, is, f. *sheep.*

P.

pācātus, a, um (paco), *subdued, at peace, tranquil.*
 pāciscor, i, pactys (paco), *to make a bargain, to stipulate, to covenant.*
 pactum, i, n. (paciscor), *agreement, compact.*
 pāctus (see paciscor).

P E A

Pæan, ānis, m. *Pæ'an* (a name of Apollo).
 pāgus, i, m. *village*.
 Pålæmon, ōnis, m. *Pålæ'mon* (a sea-god).
 pālæstra, æ, f. *wrestling-school, place of exercise*.
 Pålāmēdes, is, m. *Palamē'des* (king of Eubœa).
 Pålæs, is, f. *Pa'les* (tutelær deity of shepherds and cattle).
 Pålilla, ium, n. pl. (*Pales*), *festivals of Pales*.
 Pallādium, i, n. *the statue of Pa'llas, the Palladium*.
 Pallas, ādis, f. *Pa'llas* (the Greek name for Minerva).
 pālus, ūdia, f. *swamp, marsh, lake*.
 pampīnus, i, m. *vine-leaf*.
 Pān, Pānos, m. *Pan* (the god of the woods).
 Pandōra, æ, f. *Pando'ra* (the name of a woman).
 Panicus, a, um (*Pan*), *relating to Pan*.
 panthēra, æ, f. *panther*.
 pāpāver, ēris, n. *poppy*.
 Pāphos (also, Paphus), i, f. *Pa'phos* (a city in Cyprus).
 pār, pāris, adj. *equal*.
 Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. *Estes*.
 parco, ēre, pēperci, parsum, and parcitum (*pareus*), *to spare*.
 pārēns, ntis, m. and f. (*pario*), *parent*.

P A T

pārlo, ēre, pēperi, partum, *to bear, to bring forth*.
 Pāris, Idia, m. *Par'is* (son of Priam).
 pārīter, adv. (*par*), *equally*.
 Parnāseus, i, m. *Parnas'eus* (a sacred mountain in Phocis).
 pārō, āre, āvi, ātum, *to prepare, to get ready*.
 pārōdīa, æ, f. *parody*.
 pars, partis, f. *part*.
 Parthēnōpæus, i, m. *Partheno-pæ'us* (one of the Seven who went against Thebes).
 particūla, æ, f. (*pars*), *a little part, a particle*.
 partus, ūs, m. (*pario*), *birth, bringing forth, offspring*.
 pārumper, adv. *a little*.
 parvus, a, um (comp. minor, sup. minimus), *little, small*.
 pasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum, *to pasture, to feed*.
 passer, ēris, m. *sparrow*.
 pastor, ōris, m. (*pasco*), *herdsman, shepherd*.
 pātēo, ēre, ūi, *to stand open, to be open*.
 pāter, tris, m. *father*.
 paternus, a, um (*pater*), *belonging to a father, paternal, fatherly*.
 pātria, æ, f. (*pater*), *native country, fatherland*.
 Pātrōelus, i, m. *Patro'clus* (the friend of Achilles).
 pātrūs, i, m. (*pater*), *uncle, father's brother*.

PAU

- pauci, æ, a, *few*.
 paulisper, adv. *for a little while*.
 paulo, adv. *a little*.
 paupertas, ātis, f. (*pauper*), *poverty*.
 Pausānias, æ, m. *Pausā'nias* (a celebrated Spartan).
 pāvo, ōnis, m. *peacock*.
 pax, pacis, f. *peace*.
 pectus, ōris, n. *breast*.
 pecūliāris, is, e (*peculium*), *belonging to one's own, special*.
 pēcus, ūdis, f. *beast*; pl. *cattle*.
 Pēgāsus, i, m. *Peg'asus* (the winged horse of the Muses).
 Pēleus, ēi, m. *Pe'leus* (father of Achilles).
 Pēllas, æ, m. *Pe'lias* (king of Thessaly).
 pellectus (see pellicio).
 pellex, icis, f. *concubine*.
 pellicio, ēre, lexi, lectum (per + lacio), *to entice, to allure*.
 pellis, is, f. *skin, hide*.
 pelle, ēre, pēpili, pulsum, *to drive, to chase*.
 Pēlōponnēsus, i, f. *Peloponnes'us* (the southern part of Greece).
 Pēlops, pis, m. *Pe'lops* (a Grecian hero).
 Pēnātes, um, m. pl. *Penates* (guardian deities of the household in ancient Latium).
 pēne, adv. *almost*.
 pēnes, prep. *with, in the power of*.

PER

- pēnētre, āre, āvi, ātum, *to penetrate, to pierce into*.
 Pentheus, ēi, m. *Pen'theus* (a king of Thebes).
 pēr, adv. *through, during*. In composition it often means *thoroughly, very*.
 pērāgo, ēre, ēgi, actum (per + āgo), *to do, to accomplish, to go through with*.
 pērāgro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + āger), *to traverse, to pass through*.
 percello, ēre, cūli, culsum (per + cello), *to beat down, to strike, to smite*.
 percūdo, āre, āvi, ātum (per + cieo), *to stir up, to excite*.
 percitus (see percieo).
 percrepo, āre, ūi, itum (per + crepo), *to resound*.
 pereulsus (see percello).
 percurso, āre, āvi, ātum (per + curro), *to run through, to roam over*.
 percussus (see percutio).
 percūtio, ēre, cussi, cussum (per + quatio), *to shake thoroughly, to strike, to smite*.
 perdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum (per + do), *to destroy*.
 pendūco, ēre, xi, ctum (per + duco), *to lead, to conduct*.
 perduetus (see perduco).
 pērēgrīnus, i, m. (*pereger*, per + āger), *traveller, stranger*.
 peremptus (see primo).

PER

pěřeo, ĩre, ĩvi, or ĩi, ĩtum (per + eo), *to perish, to die.*

pěřerro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + erro), *to roam through.*

perfěro, ferre, tŭli, lātum (per + fero), *to bear.*

perfidia, æ, f. (perfidus), *treachery, perfidy.*

perfunctus (see perfungor).

perfungor, i, netus (per + fungor), *to perform, to discharge.*

Pergāma, ōrum, n. pl. Per'gama (the citadel of Troy).

pergo, ěre, perrexī, perrectum (per + rego), *to proceed.*

pěřhŭeo, ěre, ŭi, ĩtum (per + habeo), *to hold out, to exhibit, to assert.*

pěřicŭlum, i, n. *danger, trial.*

pěřimŭ, ěre, ěmi, emptum (per + emo), *to destroy, to take away entirely.*

perjŭrus, a, um (per + jus), *oath-breaking, perjured.*

permitto, ěre, mĭsi, missum (per + mitto), *to let loose, to abandon, to permit.*

permotus (see permoveo).

permŭeo, ěre, ōvi, ōtum (per + moveo), *to move thoroughly, to stir up.*

permŭto, āre, āvi, ātum (per + muto), *to change throughout, to exchange, to interchange.*

pernicies, ěi, f. (per + neco), *destruction, ruin.*

perpětŭum, adv. (perpetuus), *continually, perpetually.*

PHA

perpětŭus, a, um (per + peto), *continual, perpetual.*

perrexi (see pergo).

Persa, æ, m. a Persian.

persęquor, i, secutus (per + sequor), *to pursue.*

Perseus, i, m. Per'seus (son of Jupiter and Danaę).

perseus, a, um — arbor persea, *peach-tree*, (so called because supposed to have originated in Persia).

perterręfactus, a, um (perterrefacio), *very much frightened.*

pertĭnĕo, ěre, ŭi (per + teneo), *to pertain to, to concern, to belong to.*

pervigil, ĩlis, adj. (per + vigil), *ever-watchful.*

pēs, pēdis, m. *foot.*

pestilens, ntis, adj. (pestis), *pestilential, unhealthy.*

pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens), *pestilence, plague.*

pestis, is, f. *plague, pest, disease.*

pětŭtus (see peto).

pĕto, ěre, ĩvi, or ĩi, pětŭtum, *to seek, to beg, to strive after.*

pĕtra, æ, f. *rock.*

Phęax, ācis, adj. Phęa'cian.

Phędra, æ, f. Phę'dra (wife of Theseus).

Phęeton, ontis, m. Pha'eton (son of Helios, and sometimes the Sun himself).

PHA

POL

- Phaëtuša, æ, f. *Phaëtu'sa* (sister of Phaëton).
 phārētra, æ, f. *quiver* (for holding arrows).
 Philoctētes, æ, m. *Philoctetes* (a celebrated archer, companion of Hercules).
 Phlēgēthōn, ōntis, m. *Phlegethon* (a river in the lower regions).
 phōca, æ, f. *seal, sea-calf*.
 Phōcis, Idia, f. *Phocis* (a country of Greece).
 Phœnice, um, m. pl. *Phœnicians* (a people of Syria).
 Phrygiā, æ, f. *Phrygia* (a country of Asia Minor).
 Phryxus, i, m. *Phryxus* (a man's name).
 piāculāris, ia, e (piaculum), *expiatory*.
 Pīcus, i, m. *Pīcus* (a son of Saturn).
 pīe, adv. (pius), *piously, religiously*.
 piētās, ātis, f. (pius), *dutifulness, piety*.
 Pīndārus, i, m. *Pindar* (a celebrated Grecian poet).
 pingo, ēre, xxi, pictum, *to paint, to represent*.
 pinna, æ, f. *feather*.
 Pīrithōus, i, m. *Pirithous* (a friend of Theseus).
 piscātor, ōris, m. (piscis), *fisher*.
 piscis, is, m. *fish*.
 pius, a, um, *dutiful, pious*.
 placandus (see placo).
 plācō, ēre, ūi, Itum, *to please, to be agreeable*.
 plāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to quiet, to calm, to appease*.
 plāga, æ, f. *blow, wound*.
 planta, æ, f. *plant*.
 plecto, ēre, xi, ctum, *to plait, to braid*.
 plēne, adv. (plenus), *fully, entirely*.
 plēnus, a, um (plēo), *full*.
 plērīque, æque, āque (plenus + que), *most, the greater part*.
 plures, ea, a (plūs), *more, the greater number*.
 plūrimam, adv. (plurimus), *for the most part, chiefly*.
 plūrimus, a, um (sup. of multus), *most, chief*.
 plus, pluris, adj. n. (comp. of multus), *more*.
 Plūto, ōnis, m. *Pluto* (king of the infernal regions).
 Plūtus, i, m. *Plutus* (the god of riches).
 Podarces, æ, m. *Podarces* (a man's name).
 poena, æ, f. *penalty, punishment*.
 pōesis, is, f. *poesy, poetry*.
 pōēta, æ, m. *poet*.
 pōēticus, a, um (poeta), *poetical*.
 pōlio, ire, ivi, Itum, *to polish, to smooth, to decorate*.

POL

pollĕo, ěre (pot + valeo), *to be powerful, to be potent, to prevail.*
 Pōllux, ācis, m. *Pol'lux* (twiŋ-brother of Castor).
 Pōlybĭus, ii, m. *Polyb'ius* (a Greek historian).
 Pōlydōrus, i, m. *Polydō'rus* (a son of Priam).
 Pōlymnestor, ōris, m. *Polymnes'tor* (a king of Thrace).
 Pōlymnĭa, æ, f. *Polym'nĭa* (one of the Nine Muses).
 Pōlyñices, is, m. *Polyñi'ces* (son of Œdipus).
 Pōlyphēmus, i, m. *Polyphē'mus* (the one-eyed Cyclops slain by Ulysses).
 Pōlyxēna, æ, f. *Polyx'ena* (a daughter of Priam).
 Pōmōna, æ, f. (pomum), *Pomo'na* (the goddess of fruit).
 pōmum, i, n. *fruit.*
 pondus, ěris, n. (pendo), *weight.*
 pōno, ěre, pōsū, pōsĭtum, *to place, to put, to build.*
 pontus, i, m. *sea.*
 Pontus Euxĭnus, *the Eux'ine, the Black Sea.*
 pōpŭlāris, is, e (populus), *belonging to the people, popular.*
 pōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, f. (pōpŭlor), *devastation, laying waste.*
 pōpŭlor, āri, ātus (populus), *to lay waste, to devastate.*
 pōpŭlus, i, m. *people, multitude.*

POT

pōpŭlus, i, f. *poplar-tree.*
 porcus, i, m. *hog, tame swine.*
 porro, adv. *moreover.*
 porta, æ, f. *gate.*
 portĭtor, ōris, m. (portus), *ferryman, harbour-man.*
 portus, ūs, m. *harbour, port.*
 positus (see pono).
 possĭdĕo, ěre, sĕdi, sessum (potis + sĕdeo), *to possess.*
 possĭdo, ěre, sĕdi, sessum (potis + sĭdo), *to possess, to take possession of.*
 possum, posse, pōtŭi (potis + sum), *to be able, to be powerful.*
 post, adv. and prep. *after, behind.*
 postea, adv. (post + ea), *afterwards.*
 postĕri, ōrum, m. pl. (pōsterus), *posterity, descendants.*
 postmōdum, adv. (post + modus), *presently, shortly.*
 postquam, conj. (post + quam), *after that, as soon as.*
 postrĕmus, a, um (sup. of pōsterus), *last.*
 postrĕmo, adv. (-postremus), *lastly.*
 postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum (posco), *to demand.*
 pōtentĭa, æ, f. (potens), *power.*
 pōtĭor, ĩri, ĩtus (potis), *to possess, to be master of, to acquire.*
 pōtĭssĭmum, adv. (potis), *chiefly.*

POT

potitus (see potior).
 prae, prep. *before, in comparison with, on account of; prae manibus, in hand.*
 praebeo, ēre, ūi, itum (prae + habeo), *to proffer, to give, to furnish.*
 praecipus, cīptis, adj. (prae + caput), *headlong, inconsiderate, precipitate.*
 praeceptor, ōris, m. (praecipit), *teacher, instructor.*
 praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (prae + capio), *to teach, to instruct, to command.*
 praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum (praecipus), *to throw headlong, to hurl down.*
 praecipue, adv. (praecipuus), *especially, particularly.*
 praecipuus, a, um (praecipio), *special, particular.*
 praeclāre, adv. (praeclarus), *illustriously, splendidly.*
 praeco, ōnis, m. *crier, herald.*
 praeda, ae, f. *booty, plunder (taken in war).*
 praedico, āre, āvi, ātum (prae + dico), *to publish, to proclaim.*
 praeditus, a, um (prae + datus), *gifted with, possessed of.*
 praedo, ōnis, m. (praeda), *plunderer, robber.*
 praefectura, ae, f. (praefectus), *presidency, superintendence.*
 praefero, ferre, tūlli, lātum (prae + fero), *to carry before, to prefer, to exhibit.*

PRÆ

præficio, ēre, fēci, factum (prae + facio), *to set over, to put in command of.*
 præmīum, ii, n. *reward, recompense.*
 præsens, ntis, adj. or part. (præsum), *present.*
 præsertim, adv. (prae + sero), *especially.*
 praeses, itis, m. (praesideo), *president, protector, guardian.*
 praestes, itis, adj. m. and f. (presto), *presiding, protecting (applied to the gods).*
 præsto, āre, stiti, stitum, and stātum (prae + sto), *to surpass, to perform, to furnish, to give.*
 præsto, adv. (prae + sto), *at hand, here, ready.*
 praesum, esse, fūi, *to be over, to preside over.*
 præter, prep. (prae + ter), *beyond, besides, except.*
 præterea, conj. (præter + ea), *besides, moreover.*
 prætereo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (præter + eo), *to go past, to pass; præterita, the past.*
 præterēundus (see prætereo).
 præteriens, ūntis (see prætereo).
 præteritus (see prætereo).
 præterquam, adv. (præter + quam), *beyond, except that, except.*
 prætervectus (see præterveho).

PRÆ

prætervêho, ãre, xi, etum (præter + veho), *to carry past; pass. to be carried past, to pass, to go by.*
 prætum, i, n. *meadow.*
 prævus, a, um, *bad, depraved.*
 prælium, il, m. *worth, value, price.*
 præx, æois, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsolete), *prayer, treaty.*
 Præmum, i, m. *Pri'am* (king of Troy).
 Præpus, i, m. *Pri'pus* (the god of precreation).
 primo, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*
 primæria, ia, e (primus), *first, earliest, topmost.*
 primum, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*
 primus, a, um (sup. of prior), *first, chief.*
 princeps, ipis, m. (primus + capio), *chief, prince.*
 prior, or, us (pris, obs.), *former, prior, anterior.*
 priscus, a, um (pris, obs.), *ancient, olden.*
 pristinus, a, um (pris, obs.), *primitive, pristine.*
 priusquam, conj. (written also prius quam), *before that, sooner than.*
 privatus, a, um (privo), *private, not public, peculiar.*

PRŌ

prō, prep. *before, in comparison of, in proportion to, for, on account of.*
 prōbo, ãre, āvi, ātum (probas), *to test, to prove, to approve.*
 prōbus, a, um, *good, honest, upright.*
 prōcedo, ãre, asi, æsum (pro + cedo), *to go forward, to advance.*
 prōcreo, ãre, āvi, ātum (pro + creo), *to procreate, to produce.*
 Prōcrustes, æ, m. *Procrustes* (a robber near Athens).
 prōcul, adv. (procello), *far off, afar.*
 prōcurro, ãre, cūcurri, cursum (pro + curro), *to run forward, to advance.*
 prōcus, i, m. *wooer, suitor.*
 prōdigium, li, n. (for prodicium, from prodico), *prodigy, portent.*
 prōditio, ōnis, f. (proditus), *betrayal, treachery, treason.*
 prōditor, ōris, m. (proditus), *betrayal, traitor.*
 prōditus (prodo).
 prōdo, ãre, dīdi, dītum (pro + do), *to give up, to deliver, to betray.*
 prōduco, ãre, xi, etum (pro + duco), *to bring forth, to produce.*
 productus (produco).
 Prætus, i, m. *Prætus* (a king of Tyrins).

PRO

prōfānus, a, um (pro + fanum),
unholy, profane.
 profēci (proficio).
 profectus (proficiscor).
 prōfēro, ferre, tūh, lātum (pro
 + fero), *to bring forward, to*
produce, to proffer.
 prōficio, ēre, fēci, fectum (pro
 + facio), *to make progress, to*
profit.
 prōficiscor, i, fectus (pro + fa-
 ciscor), *to proceed, to go.*
 prōfligo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro +
 fligo), *to dash to the ground,*
to rout, to vanquish.
 prōfugio, ēre, fūgi (pro + fu-
 gio), *to flee, to escape.*
 prōguātus, a, um (pro + natus),
born, descended, sprung from.
 prōinde, conj. (prō + inde),
thence, therefore.
 projecī (projicio).
 prōjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum (pro
 + jacio), *to throw forward, to*
hurl.
 prōlābor, i, psus (pro + labor),
to glide forward, to fall, to de-
cay.
 prolapsus (prolabor).
 prōles, is, f. (pro + oleo), *pro-*
geny, offspring.
 prōlixus, a, um (pro + latus),
stretched out, long, tedious,
prolix.
 prōmeritum, i, n. (pro + meri-
 tus), *desert, merit.*

PRO

Prōmētheus, i, m. *Prome'theus*
(who made men of clay, and
sought to animate them by
fire stolen from heaven).
 prōmiscue, adv. (promiscuus),
promiscuously, indiscriminately.
 promissus (promitto).
 prōmitto, ēre, misi, missum (pro
 + mitto), *to promise.*
 prōnūba, æ, f. (pro + nuba),
brideswoman (also, as a proper
name, an epithet of Juno).
 prōnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum (pro
 + nuntio), *to announce, to*
publish.
 prōpe, adv. *near, nigh.*
 prōpere, adv. (properus), *has-*
tily.
 prōpinquus, a, um (prepe),
neighbouring, related to.
 prōpono, ēre, sūi, sītum (pro +
 pono), *to put forth, to propose.*
 prepositus (prepono).
 proposui (propono).
 prōpriē, adv. (proprius), *special-*
ly, peculiarly, properly.
 prōprius, a, um, *one's own, pe-*
culiar, proper.
 propter, adv. *because.*
 Prōserpina, æ, f. *Pros'erpina*
(daughter of Ceres).
 prōspicio, ēre, exi, ectum (pro
 + specio), *to look forward, to*
foresee, to see, to provide for.
 prōsto, āre, stīti, stātum (pro
 + sto), *to stand forth, to be*
exposed publicly.

PRO

prōtervīa, æ, f. (protervus),
wantonness, impudence.
 prōtervitas, ātis, f. (protervus),
wantonness, impudence.
 Prōteus, i, m. *Pro'teus* (a sea-
 god, celebrated for changing
 his form).
 provection, or, us (comp. of
 provectus), *more advanced.*
 prōvectus (proveho).
 prōvēho, ēre, xi, ctum (pro +
 veho), *to carry forward, to*
advance, to convey.
 prōvidus, a, um (pro + video),
foreseeing, provident.
 prōvincia, æ, f. (pro + vinco),
province, duty, function.
 prōvōco, āre, āvi, ātum (pro +
 voco), *to challenge, to defy.*
 proxīme, adv. (proximus), *next.*
 prūdēns, ntis, adj. (contr. for
 providens), *wise, knowing, pru-*
dent.
 prūdētia, æ, f. (prudens), *know-*
ledge, skill, sagacity.
 pūblice, adv. (publicus), *pub-*
licly, in public.
 pūblicus, a, um (for poplicus,
 contr. for populicus), *public.*
 pūdēo, ēre, ūi, itum, *to be*
ashamed.
 pūdicītia, æ, f. (pudicus), *mo-*
desty, chastity.
 pūella, æ, f. *girl.*
 pūer, ēri, m. *boy.*
 pūērīlis, is, e (puer), *boyish,*
juvenile.

QUA

pūērīlus, i, m. (puer), *little boy.*
 pūgil, īlis, m. (pugnus), *boxer,*
pugilist.
 pugna, æ, f. *fight, battle.*
 pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to fight,*
to contend.
 pulcher, ohra, chrum, *beautiful,*
handsome, fair.
 pulsus (pello).
 purgātio, ōnis, f. (purgo), *puri-*
fication.
 purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to purge,*
to purify.
 pūta (imp. of puto, used ad-
 verbially), *suppose, say, for*
example.
 pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to think,*
to suppose.
 Pylādes, is, m. *Py'lades* (the
 friend of Orestes).
 pūra, æ, f. *funeral pile, pyre.*
 Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyr'thus* (son
 of Achilles).
 Pŷtho, ūs, f. *Py'tho* (the former
 name of Delphi).
 Pŷthon, ōnis, m. *Py'thon* (a
 fabulous serpent, near Del-
 phi).

Q.

quā, adv. (abl. of qui), *where.*
 quādrāgēsīmus, a, um (quadra-
 ginta), *fortieth.*
 quādro, āre, āvi, ātum (quad-
 rus), *to square, to suit, to fit.*

QUA

quadrūpes, *Idis*, adj. (quatuor + pes), *four-footed, quadruped.*

quero, ēre, sivi, sītum, *to seek, to search.*

quæsi (quæro).

quam, adv. (qui), *than, that, as, how.*

quamobrem, adv. (also written quam ob rem), *wherefore, for which cause.*

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam + vis), *as you will, although.*

quandō, adv. and conj. *when, since.*

quanto, adv. (quantus), *by how much, according as, the.*

quāre, adv. (quæ + res), *wherefore.*

quartus, a, um (quatuor), *fourth.*

quāsi, adv. (qua + si), *as if.*

quātor, indecl. *four.*

que, conj. *and.*

quēmadmōdum, adv. (also, quem ad modum), *in what manner, how.*

qui, quæ, quod, or quid (gen. cuius), rel. pron. *who, which, what.*

quīa, conj. (qui), *because.*

quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque (gen. cuiuscunque), (qui + cunque), *whoever, whatever.*

quīdam, quædam, quoddam, or quiddam (qui + dam), *some one, somebody, something.*

RAP

quīdem, adv. *indeed.*

quingenta, indecl. *fifty.*

quinque, indecl. *five.*

quintus, a, um (quinque), *fifth.*

quippe, adv. *surely, indeed, in fact, namely.*

quīrinus, i, m. (quīris), *spearman; as a proper name, Romulus — also, Mars.*

quisnam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam (gen. cuiusnam), (quis + nam), *who? which? what?*

quisque, quæque, quodque, or quidque (gen. cuiusque), (quis + que), *whoever, whatever, each one.*

quo, adv. (qui), *whither.*

quod, conj. (qui), *because, that.*

quōdāam, conj. (quum + jam), *since, seeing that.*

quōque, conj. *also.*

quōt, adj. indecl. pl. *how many, as many, as.*

quōtannis, adv. (quot + annis), *every year, yearly.*

R.

rābīdus, a, um (rābīes), *furious, enraged.*

rābīes, ēi, f. (rābo), *rage, madness.*

rādīus, ii, m. *rod, radius, ray.*

rāpīo, ēre, ūi, ptum, *to seize, to carry off; to ravish.*

RAP

rapto, āre, āvi, ātum (rapio),
to carry off, to ravage.
 rātio, ōnis, f. (ratus), *reason.*
 rātis, is, f. *raft.*
 rātus (reor).
 re (inseparable prefix), *again,*
back.
 rēcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (re +
 canto), *to retract, to recant.*
 recens, ntis, adj. *fresh, recent.*
 rēcensēo, ēre, ūi, sum (re +
 censēo), *to review, to recount.*
 rēcīdo, ēre, si, sum (re + cādo),
to cut away, to lop off.
 rēcīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (re +
 capio), *to betake one's self, to*
retreat, to receive.
 recisus (recido).
 rēclūdo, ēre, si, sum (re +
 claudō), *to lay open, to dis-*
close.
 recta, adv. (rectus), *rightly.*
 rectus, a, um (regō), *right, just,*
straight.
 rēcūpero, āre, āvi, ātum (re +
 cupero, capio), *to regain, to*
recover.
 rēcurreo, ēre, ri, rsum (re +
 curro), *to revert, to recur, to*
return to.
 rēcūso, āre, āvi, ātum (re +
 causa), *to argue back, to re-*
fuse.
 rēdactus (redigo).
 reddo, ēre, dīdi, dītum (re +
 do), *to give back, to give up,*
to render.

REL

rēdemptus (redimo).
 rēdēo, īre, īvi, or ii, ītum (re +
 eo), *to return, to go back.*
 rēdīgo, ēre, ēgi, actum (re +
 ago), *to reduce, to subdue.*
 rēdīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum (re
 + emo), *to buy back, to re-*
deem, to rescue.
 rēdintēgro, āre, āvi, ātum (re
 + integro), *to renew, to com-*
mence anew.
 rēdītus, ūs, m. (redēo), *return.*
 rēdux, ūcis, adj. (re + duco),
returned, restored.
 rēfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum (re +
 fero), *to bear back, to restore,*
to report, to repay.
 rēfrīco, āre, ūi, ātum (re +
 frico), *to rub open again, to*
excite afresh, to renew.
 rēgālia, is, ē (rex), *royal, regal,*
kingly.
 rēgia, ē, f. (rex), *palace, court.*
 rēgina, ē, f. (rex), *queen.*
 rēgio, ōnis, f. (rex), *region,*
country.
 rēgius, a, um (rex), *royal,*
kingly.
 regno, āre, āvi, ātum (regnum),
to reign.
 regnum, i, n. (rex), *kingdom.*
 rēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, *to make*
straight; to guide, to govern,
to rule.
 relatus (refero).
 relictus (relinquo).
 religatus (religo).

REL

rēligio, ōnis, f. (religo, *to bind; or, relego, to think over, to ponder*), religion, fear of God.
 rēligo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + ligo), *to bind, to hold fast*:
 rēlinquo, ēre, liqui, licum (re + linquo), *to leave behind, to abandon*.
 rēliquus, a, um (relinquo), *remaining; pl. others, the rest*.
 rēmānēo, ēre, mansi (re + maneo), *to remain, to stay*.
 rēmitto, ēre, misi, missum (re + mitto), *to let go, to abandon*.
 rēmus, i, m. oar.
 rēnascor, i, nātus (re + nascor), *to be born again, to be renewed*.
 rēnōve, āre, āvi, ātum (re + novo), *to renew*.
 rēor, ēri, rātus (res), *to think, to imagine*.
 rēpārātor, ōris, m. (reparo), *restorer, renovator*.
 rēpāre, āre, āvi, ātum (re + paro), *to repair, to renew*.
 rēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum (re + pello), *to repulse*.
 rēpērio, ire, rēpēri, rēpertum (re + perio), *to find out, to discover*.
 repertus (reperio).
 repetitus (repeto).
 rēpēto, ēre, ivi, itum (re + peto), *to seek again, to repeat, to return*.
 rēpo, ēre, psi, ptum, *to creep*.

REV

rēpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum (re + pono), *to replace, to lay away, to place*.
 repositus (repono).
 repto, āre, āvi, ātum (repo), *to crawl*.
 rēpullūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + pullulo), *to sprout forth again*.
 rēpurgo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + purgo), *to recleanse, to cleanse*.
 rēs, ēi, f. thing, affair.
 rēscio, ire, ivi, itum (re + scio), *to know, to find out*.
 rēspicio, ēre, exi, ectum (re + spicio), *to look back, to regard*.
 rēspondēo, ēre, di, sum (re + spondeo), *to answer, to promise*.
 rēsponsum, i, n. (rēspondeo), *answer*.
 rēstitūto, ēre, ūi, ūtum (re + statuo), *to replace, to restore, to give back*.
 rētardo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + tardo), *to keep back, to delay, to restrain*.
 rētendo, ēre, di, tum (re + tendo), *to slacken, to relax*.
 retentus (retineo).
 rētīnēo, ēre, ūi, entum (re + teneo), *to retain, to restrain, to keep in check*.
 rētrūdo, ēre (no perf.), ūsum (re + trudo), *to thrust back*.
 reversus (revertō).
 rēvertor, i, sus (re + verto), *to turn back, to revert*.

REV

rēviso, ǣre, ai, sum (re+visus),
to revisit, to return to see.
rēvoco, āre, āvi, ātum (re +
voco), to call back, to recall.
rex, rēgis, m. (rego), king,
ruler.
Rhādāmanthus, i, m. *Rhada-*
man'thus (a judge in the in-
fernal regions).
Rhamnus, untis, f. *Rham'nus*
(a village of Attica).
Rhēa, ǣ, f. *Rhe'a* (a name of
Cybele).
ripa, ǣ, f. *bank, shore*.
risus, ūs, m. (rideo), *laughter,*
derision.
rītus, ūs, m. *religious ceremony,*
rite.
rixa, ǣ, f. *quarrel, dispute*.
rōbur, ōris, n. *strength, force*.
rōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, to ask, to
demand, to supplicate.
rōgus, i, m. *funeral-pile*.
Rōma, ǣ, f. *Roma*.
Rōmānus, ā, um (Roma), *Ro-*
man.
Rōmūlus, i, m. *Rom'ulus* (the
founder of Rome).
rōs, rōris, m. *dew*.
rōstrum, i, n. (rodo), *bill, beak,*
snout.
rōta, ǣ, f. *wheel*.
rōto, āre, āvi, ātum (rōta), to
turn round, to rotate.
rūdis, is, e, *ignorant, untaught,*
rude.

SAM

ursum, or rursus, adv. (cont.
for reversum), *again, anew*.
rusticus, a, um (rus), *belonging*
to the country, rustic.
rusticus, i, m. (rus), *country-*
man, peasant.
Rūtūlus, a, um, *Rutu'lian* (be-
longing to the Rutuli, an
ancient people of Latium).

S.

Sābini, ōrum, m. pl. *Sa'bines*
(an ancient people of Italy).
Sābinus, a, um, *Sa'bine*.
sācer, ora, crum (kindred with
sancio), *sacred, set apart*.
sācerdos, ōtis, m. or f. (sacer),
priest, priestess, a minister in
holy things.
sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum (sacer
+ facio), to sacrifice.
sacrificium, i, n. (sacer+facio),
sacrifice.
sacrum, i, n. (sacer), *religious*
rite, sacrifice.
saepe, adv. *often*.
saevio, ire, ū, itum (saevus), to
rage, to be fierce, to be severe.
sāgitta, ǣ, f. *arrow*.
Sālī, ōrum, m. (salio), *Sali, the*
Dancers (certain priests of
Mars).
salto, are, āvi, ātum, to dance.
sālus, ūtis, f. (salvus), *safety,*
health, salvation.
salvus, a, um, *safe*.
Sāmos, i, f. *Sa'mos* (an island
near the coast of Asia Minor).

S A N

sanctō, ire, xi, ctum (kindred with sacer), to make sacred, to sanction, to ratify.
 sanctus, a, um, adj. holy, inviolable.
 sanguis, īnis, m. blood.
 sapiētia, æ, f. (sapiens), wisdom.
 sapor, ōris, 'm. (sapio), taste, savour.
 sāta, ōrum, n. pl. (part. of sero, used as a noun), crops, standing grain.
 sātelles, Itis, m. and f. attendant, guard, satellite.
 sātis, adv. enough, sufficiently.
 sātiūs, adv. (comp. of satis), more suitably, better.
 sātor, ōris, m. (sero), sower, planter.
 Sātūrnālia, um, n. pl. Saturnalia (festival of Saturn).
 Sātūrnus, i, m. Sat'urn (one of the gods).
 sātyra (or, sātura), æ, f. satire (a kind of poetry).
 sātyricus, a, um (satyra), satirical.
 Sātýrus, i, m. Satyr (a kind of wood-god, resembling apes).
 saxum, i, n. rock.
 scēlērātus, a, um, adj. wicked, flagitious.
 scēlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (scelus), to pollute with crime, to desecrate, to profane.
 scēlus, ōris, n. crime, wickedness.

S E D

scēna, æ, f. stage, scene.
 scēptrum, i, n. sceptre.
 schōla, æ, f. school.
 scillicet, adv. (scire + licet), doubtless, evidently, namely.
 scōpulus, i, m. rock, cliff.
 scribo, ěre, psi, ptum, to write.
 scriptor, ōris, m. (scribo), writer.
 scriptus (scribo).
 Scylla, æ, f. Scylla (a dangerous rock between Italy and Sicily).
 Scyron, ōnis, m. Scyron (a famous robber in Attica).
 sē, insep. prefix (contr. for sine), aside, by itself.
 sēcōdo, ěre, cessi, cessum (se + cedō), to withdraw, to secede.
 sēcerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum (se + cerno), to separate, to sunder, to conceal.
 sēcretus, a, um (secerno), as an adj. secret, hidden.
 sēcundum, prep. (sequor), following, after, next to, according to.
 sēcundus, a, um (sequor), following, favourable, second.
 sēd, conj. but.
 sēdĕo, ěre, sēdi, sessum, to sit.
 sēdĕtio, ōnis, f. (se + itio), insurrection, revolt, sedition.
 sēdo, āre, āvi, ātum (sedeo), to appease, to calm.

SED

sēdūco, ēre, xi, ctum (se +
 duco), to draw aside, to lead
 astray, to seduce.
 sēges, ētis, f. cornfield, crop of
 grain in the field, crop, grain.
 Sēmēlē, es, f. Semele (mother of
 Bacchus).
 sēmīdēus, i, m. (semi + deus),
 demigod.
 semper, adv. always.
 sēnātus, ūs, m. (senex), senate.
 sēnesco, ēre, sēnūi (senex), to
 grow old.
 sēnex, senis, adj. (comp. se-
 niōr), old.
 sēnex, senis, m. old man.
 sēniōr, or, us (senex), older.
 sēnium, ii, n. (senex), old age.
 sensus, ūs, m. (sentio), feeling,
 sensation, sense.
 sententiā, ae, f. (sentio), opinion,
 sentiment, sense.
 sentiō, ire, si, sum, to feel, to
 perceive, to know.
 sēparo, āre, āvi, ātum (se +
 paro), to sever, to separate.
 sēpēllo, ire, iui, ultum, to bury.
 septem, adj. indecl. seven.
 septimus, a, um (septem),
 seventh.
 septingenti, ae, a (septem +
 centum), seven hundred.
 septuāgēsīmus, a, um (septua-
 ginta), seventieth.
 sēpultus (sepelio).
 sēquor, i, sēcūtus, to follow, to
 imitate.

SIG

sēra, ae, f. bar (for fastening
 doors).
 sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum, to sow,
 to plant.
 serpens, entia, m. and f. (serpo),
 serpent.
 serviō, ire, iui, or ii, itum (ser-
 vus), to serve, to guard, to
 care for.
 Serviūs, ii, m. Ser'vius (a Ro-
 man proper name).
 servo, āre, āvi, ātum (servus),
 to save, to protect.
 servus, i, m. slave, servant.
 seu, conj. (same as sive),
 whether, or.
 sēvēritas, ātis, f. (severus), se-
 verity, rigour.
 sex, adj. indecl. six.
 sexāgēsīmus, a, um (sexaginta),
 sixtieth.
 sexcentēsīmus, a, um (sexcenti),
 six-hundredth.
 sexūs, a, um (sex), sixth.
 si, conj. if.
 sic, adv. thus, so.
 Sicīlia, ae, f. Sic'ily.
 Sicīllus, a, um, Sicil'ian.
 Sidon, ōnis, f. Si'don (an ancient
 Phoenician city).
 Sidōnīus, a, um (Sidon), Side'-
 nian.
 sidus, ēris, n. star.
 Sigillōn, ōnis, m. Siga'lion (the
 god of silence).

SIG

SEP

significo, āre, āvi, ātum (signum + facio), *to show, to designate, to point out.*

silentium, ii, n. (silens), *silence.*

silva (also sylva), ae, f. *wood, forest.*

Silvānus, i, m. (silva), *Silva'nus* (the god of the woods).

similis, is, e, *like, similar.*

simul, adv. (kindred with similis), *at the same time, at once, together.*

simulācrum, i, n. (similis), *likeness, image.*

simūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (similis), *to imitate, to pretend.*

singulāris, is, e (singuli), *one by one, single, solitary, singular.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left, unlucky, ill-omened.*

sinus, ūs, m. *curve, fold, bosom.*

siren, ēnis, f. *siren* (a fabulous bird with a virgin's face).

sisto, ere, sēti, stētum, *to place, to set, to put.*

sitio, ire, ūvi, or ūi (sitis), *to thirst.*

situs, a, um (part. of sino), *situated.*

sive, conj. (same as seu), *whether, or.*

sōbōles (also sūboles), is, f. (sub + oleo), *offspring, progeny.*

sōbrius, a, um (se + brius), *sober, temperate.*

sōcer, āri, m. *father-in-law.*

sōciētās, ātis, f. (socius), *society, fellowship.*

sōciūs, ii, m. *companion, fellow.*

sol, is, m. *sun.*

sōlō, ēre, itus sum, *to be wont, to be accustomed.*

sōlertīa (also sollartia), ae, f. (solers), *skill, dexterity, expertness.*

sōlītūdo, īnis, f. (solus), *loneliness, solitude.*

solitus (soleo).

sōlūm, ii, n. *throne.*

sōlor, āri, ātus, *to solace, to comfort, to console.*

sōlum, i, n. *ground.*

sōlum, adv. (solus), *only, solely.*

sōlus, a, um, *alone, only, sole.*

solutus (solvo).

solvo, ēre, vi, solūtum, *to loose, to dissolve, to resolve, to free.*

somnium, ii, n. (sompnus), *dream.*

somnus, i, m. *sleep.*

sōnītus, ūs (sono), *sound, noise.*

sōno, āre, āvi, ātum (sonus), *to sound, to signify.*

sons, ntis, adj. *guilty.*

sōnus, i, m. *sound, noise.*

Sōphocles, is, m. *Soph'ocles* (a Greek poet).

sōpio, ire, ūvi, or ūi, itum (sopor), *to put to sleep.*

sordēo, ēre, *to be dirty.*

sordes, is, f. *dirt, filth.*

sōror, ōris, f. *sister.*

sors, tis, f. *lot, chance.*

SOR

sortior, iri, itus (sors), *to obtain by lot, to obtain, to allot, to share.*
 spārgo, ěre, si, sum, *to strew, to scatter, to sprinkle, to spread;*
 sparsis comis, *with dishevelled hair.*
 sparsus (spargo).
 Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta* (a city of Greece).
 spatians (spatior).
 spātiōr, āri, ātus (spatium), *to walk about.*
 spatium, ii, n. *space, time.*
 spēcies, ēi, f. (specio), *appearance, form, figure.*
 spēcimen, inis, n. (specio), *example, instance, specimen.*
 spectandus (specto).
 spectātor, ōris, m. (specto), *spectator.*
 specto, āre, āvi, ātum (specio), *to behold, to observe.*
 spēcūlor, āri, ātus (speculum), *to contemplate, to observe.*
 sperno, ěre, sprēvi, sprētum, *to scorn, to despise, to spurn.*
 spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to hope, to expect.*
 spes, ēi, f. *hope.*
 sphæra, æ, f. *globe, ball, sphere.*
 Sphinx, ngis, f. *Sphinx* (a fabulous monster, with a woman's head, a lion's body, and a bird's wings).
 spēcūs, a, um (spica), *consisting of ears* (of corn).

STO

spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to breathe.*
 spēllo, āre, āvi, ātum (spolium), *to strip, to despoil.*
 spēhūm, ii, n. *spoil, booty.*
 spōndēo, āre, spopondi, sponsum, *to promise, to engage.*
 sponsa, æ, f. (spondeo), *betrothed woman, spouse.*
 sponte, f. abl. (spons, ntis), *by free will.*
 spopondi (spondeo).
 spretus (sperno).
 spēvi (sperno).
 stābllis, is, e (sto), *firm, steadfast.*
 stābūlum, i, n. (sto), *stable.*
 stātim, adv. (sto), *immediately.*
 Stātius, ii, m. *Sta'tius* (a surname among the Romans).
 Stātor, ōris, m. (status), *Sta'tor, the Upholder* (a name of Jupiter).
 stātūa, æ, f. (statuo), *statue, image.*
 stātūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (status), *to station, to place, to establish.*
 Stenobæa, æ, f. *Stenobæ'a.*
 sterno, ěre, strāvi, strātum, *to spread out, to strew on the ground, to level.*
 sterquilinium, ii, n. (stercus), *dung-pit.*
 steti (sto).
 Stēnēlus, i, m. *Sthen'elus* (king of Mycenæ).
 stiti (sisto).
 sto, āre, stēti, stātum, *to stand.*

STO

stōla, æ, f. robe, gown, stole.
 stōmāchus, i, m. stomach.
 strēnūe, adv. (strenuus), actively, strenuously.
 strēnūus, a, um, active, vigorous, strenuous.
 Strōphlus, ii, m. *Stroph'ius* (a king of Phocis).
 strūo, ěre, xi, ctum, to construct, to build, to erect.
 stūdiūm, ii, n. (studeo), assiduity, zeal, study.
 Stymphālus, i, m. *Stympha'lus* (a lake in Arcadia).
 Styx, ŷgis, f. *Styx* (a river of the infernal regions).
 Suada, æ, f. (suadeo), *Sua'da* (the goddess of persuasion).
 suāvis, is, e, sweet.
 suāvitas, ātis, f. (suavis), sweetness.
 sūb, prep. under, at.
 sūbinde, adv. (sub+inde), presently, thereupon.
 subjīcio, ěre, jēcī, jectum (sub+jacio), to put under, to subject, to submit.
 subjungo, ěre, nxi, nctum (sub+jungo), to yoke, to connect, to subjoin.
 sublimis, is, e, high, elevated, sublime.
 subrīpio, ěre, ūi, reptum (sub+rapio; also written surripio), to snatch away secretly, to seize, to take off.

SUP

substitūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (sub+statuo), to put in place of, to substitute.
 subtiliter, adv. (subtilis), finely, acutely, with subtlety.
 suocēdo, ěre, sai, ssum (sub+cedo), to go under, to follow, to succeed.
 suffectus, a, um (part. of sufficio), put in place of, substituted for, succeeding to.
 suffrāgiūm, ii, n. a voting by ballot, suffrage, opinion, judgment.
 sui, sibi, se, reflex. pron. of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.
 sum, esse, fūi, irr. v. to be.
 summa, æ, f. (summus), supreme authority.
 summus, a, um (superlative of superus).
 sūmo, ěre, pai, ptum, to take, to assume, to inflict (penas).
 sumpai (sumo).
 sumptus (sumo).
 sūper, prep. above, over, upon.
 sūpērī, ōrum, m. pl. (superus), the celestials, the gods.
 sūperne, adv. (surpernus), from above, aloft.
 sūpĕro, ěre, āvi, ātum (super), to surpass, to conquer.
 sūpersum, esse, fūi (super+sum), to be over, to survive, to remain.

SUP

sūpervēnō, īre, vēni, ventum (super + venio), *to come upon, to arrive, to follow after.*
suppar, āris, adj. (sub + par), *nearly equal, contemporaneous.*
suppētīe, ārum, f. pl. (suppeto), *succour.*
supplicans, ntīq (supplīco).
supplīcīum, ii, n. (supplex), *punishment.*
supplīco, āre, āvi, ātum (supplex), *to supplicate, to entreat.*
suppōno, ēre, sūi, sītum (sub + pono), *to put in place of, to substitute, to suppose.*
susceptus (suscipio).
suscīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (sub + capio), *to undertake, to beget.*
suspendo, ēre, di, sum (sub + pendō), *to hang up, to suspend.*
suspensus, a, um (part. of suspendo).
sustollo, ēre, sustuli, sublatum (sub + tollo), *to raise up, to take off.*
sustuli (sustollo, or tollo).
sūus, a, um (sui), *his own, her own, its own, their own.*
symbolīcus, a, um (symbolum), *symbolical, allegorical.*
symbolum, i, n. *sign, symbol.*
Symplēgādes, um, f. pl. *Sympleg'ades* (two fabulous islands in the Euxine).
Syrtes, ium, f. pl. *Syrtes* (quicksands off the coast of Africa).

TEL

T.

tābūla, e, f. *tablet, table, board.*
tācītus, a, um (part. of taceo, used as an adj.), *secret.*
tēda, e, f. *torch.*
tēdium, ii, n. (tēdet), *wearisomeness, disgust.*
tālis, is, e, *such.*
tam, adv. *so much, so, to such a degree.*
tāmen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding.*
tamdū, adv. *so long.*
Tantālus, i, m. *Tan'talus* (a king of Phrygia).
tanto, adv. (tantus), *so much.*
tantum, adv. (tantus), *so much, only.*
tantus, a, um (tam), *so great, such.*
tarde, adv. (tardus), *slowly.*
tardus, a, um, *slow.*
Tartāra, ōrum, n. pl. *the Infernal regions, Tartarus.*
Taurīcus, a, um, *Tauric, belonging to the Taurians.*
taurus, i, m. *bull.*
tectus, a, um (tego).
tēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, *to cover, to shield, to hide.*
Tēlāmon, ōnis, m. *Tel'amon* (father of Ajax and Teucer).

TEL

Tēlēgōnus, i, m. *Teleg'onus* (a son of Ulysses by Circe).
 Tēlēmachus, i, m. *Telem'achus* (a son of Ulysses by Penelope).
 tellus, ūris, f. *earth*; also, as a proper noun, *Tellus* (a name of Cybele).
 tēlum, i, n. *dart, missile, weapon*.
 tēmēre, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately*.
 tēmērītas, ātis, f. (temere), *rashness, temerity*.
 tēmēro, āre, āvi, ātum (temere), *to profane, to violate*.
 tempēro, āre, āvi, ātum (tempus), *to moderate, to regulate, to restrain, to abstain*.
 tempestas, ātis, f. (tempus), *season, storm, tempest*.
 templum, i, n. *temple*.
 tempus, ōris, n. *time*.
 tēmūlēntus, a, um, *drunken*.
 tēnēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness*.
 Tēnēdos, i, f. *Tenedos* (an island off the coast of Troy).
 tēuellus, a, um (dim. from tener), *somewhat tender, delicate*.
 tēnēo, ēre, ūi, tum, *to hold*.
 tento, āre, āvi, ātum (tendo), *to try, to attempt*.
 tentōrium, ii, n. (tendo), *tent*.
 tēr, adv. (tres), *thrice*.
 tergum, i, n. *back*.
 Terminālia, ium, n. pl. *Terminalia* (festivals of Terminus).

THE

terminus, i, m. *boundary*; also, as a proper name, *Terminus* (the god of boundaries).
 Terpsichōre, es, f. *Terpsich'ore* (the muse of dancing).
 terra, æ, f. *earth*.
 terror, ōris, m. (terreo), *fright, dread, terror*.
 tertius, a, um (ter), *third*.
 testor, āri, ātus (testis), *to bear witness, to testify*.
 tēter, tra, trum, *foul, cruel, horrible*.
 Tēthys, ŷos, f. *Tē'thys* (wife of Oceanus).
 Teucer, cri, m. *Teu'cer* (son of Telamon).
 Thālia, æ, f. *Thali'a* (the muse of comedy).
 Thēbæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes* (a city).
 Thēbais, idis, f. *Theba'is* (the country of which Thebes was the capital).
 Thēbānus, a, um (Thēbæ), *Theban*.
 Thermōdon, ontis, m. *Thermo'don* (a river of Pontus).
 thēsaurus, i, m. *treasure*.
 Thēseus, i, m. *The'seus* (a king of Athens).
 Thesmōphōrīa, ōrum, n. pl. *Thesmophoria, festival of Demeter*.
 Thessālia, æ, f. *Thessaly* (a country of Greece).

THE

TRA

Thētis, *Idia*, *f. The'tis* (a sea-nymph).

Thōas, *antis*, *m. Tho'as* (a king of the Tauric Chersonesus).

Thrācia, *æ*, *f. Thrace* (a country).

Thrācius, *a*, *um*, *Thracian*.

Thyestes, *æ*, *m. Thyest'es* (a son of Pelops).

thyrsus, *i*, *m. stalk, stem, staff*.

tibia, *æ*, *f. pipe, flute*.

tigris, *ia*, *m. tiger*.

tinctus, *a*, *um* (*tingo*).

tingo, *ĕre*, *nxi*, *notum*, *to wet, to colour, to tinge*.

Tirēsias, *æ*, *m. Tyre'sias* (a blind soothsayer of Thebes).

Tisiphōne, *es*, *f. Tisip'hons* (one of the Furies).

Titan, *ānis*, *m. Ti'tan* (son of Cœlus).

Titāni, *ōrum*, *m. pl. the Ti'tans* (descendants of Titan).

Tithōnus, *i*, *m. Ti'tho'nus* (a son of Laomedon).

tollo, *ĕre*, *sustūli*, *sublātum*, *to raise up, to remove, to make way with, to destroy*.

tōmus, *i*, *m. volume, tome*.

tondĕo, *ĕre*, *totondi*, *tonsum*, *to shave, to clip*.

tōrus, *i*, *m. couch*.

tōt, *num. adj. indecl. so many*.

tōtīdem, *num. adj. indecl. (tot + dem), just so many*.

tōtĕs, *num. adv. (tot), so many times, so often*.

tōtus, *a*, *um* (*gen. totius*), *all, the whole, total*.

trabs, trābis, *f. beam*.

trādo, *ĕre*, *dīdi*, *dītum* (*trans + do*), *to give up, to surrender, to deliver*.

trādūco, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum* (*trans + duco*), *to lead across, to transport*.

tractus, *a*, *um* (*traduco*).

trāgœdia, *æ*, *f. tragedy*.

trāho, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *to draw, to drag, to draw away*.

trājicĭo, *ĕre*, *jĕci*, *jectum* (*trans + jacio*), *to pierce through and through, to transfix*.

tranquillus, *a*, *um*, *quiet, tranquil*.

transactus, *a*, *um* (*transigo*).

transĕro, *ferre*, *tūli*, *lātum* (*trans + fero*), *to transport*.

transformo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum* (*trans + formo*), *to transform, to change*.

transĭgo, *ĕre*, *ĕgi*, *actum* (*trans + ago*), *to carry through, to finish, to achieve, to transact*.

translātus, *a*, *um* (*transfero*).

transmitto, *ĕre*, *mīsi*, *missum* (*trans + mitto*), *to send across, to transmit, to send*.

tramstuli (*transfero*).

transvectus, *a*, *um* (*transveho*).

transvēho, *ĕre*, *vexi*, *vectum* (*trans + veho*), *to carry across, to transport*.

THE

TYN

- tres, tria, gen. trium, *three*.
tribūo, ěre, ůi, ātum, *to give, to allot, to attribute*.
tributus, a, um (tribuo).
triceps, cĭptis, adj. (tres + caput), *three-headed, threefold, triple*.
trĭcorpor, ōris, adj. (tres + corpus), *three-bodied*.
trĭdens, ntis, m. (tres + dens), *trident*.
trĭformis, is, e (tres + forma), *triform, triple*.
Triptŏlĕmus, i, m. *Triptol'emus* (a king of Eleusis).
trĭpus, ōdis, m. (tres + pes), *tripod*.
tristis, is, e, *sad, sorrowful*.
Trĭton, ōnis, m. *Tri'ton* (a son of Neptune).
trĭumphālis, is, e (triumphus), *triumphal*.
trĭumpho, āre, āvi, ātum (triumphus), *to triumph*.
trĭvĭum, ii, n. (tres + via), *place where three ways meet, crossroads, highway*.
Trŏas, ādis, f. *Tro'as* (a country of Asia Minor).
Trŏja, æ, f. *Troy* (the capital of Troas).
Trŏjānus, a, um (Troja), *Trojan*.
Trŏs, ōis, m. *Tros* (a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was named).
- trŭcĭdo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to cut to pieces, to massacre*.
truncus, i, m. *stem, trunk*.
tŭba, æ, f. *trumpet*.
tuli (fero).
tum, adv. *then*.
tumens (tumeo).
tŭmĕo, ěre, *to swell, to be puffed out, to be inflated*.
tŭmĭdus, a, um (tumeo), *swollen, inflated*.
tŭmor, ōris, m. (tumeo), *swelling, tumour*.
tŭmultŭor, āri, ātus (tumultus), *to make a disturbance, to be in an uproar*.
tŭmultus, ūs, m. (tumeo), *uproar, commotion, tumult*.
tŭmŭlus, i, m. (tumeo), *mound, tomb*.
Tarneminĭus, ii, m. *Turnemin'ius* (a man's name).
Turnus, i, m. *Tur'nus* (king of the Rutuli).
turpĭter, adv. (turpis), *basely*.
turris, is, f. *tower*.
Tuscĭa, æ, f. *Tuscany*.
tŭtĕla, æ, f. (tutus), *guardianship, defence, protection*.
tŭtus, a, um (tueor), *safe*.
Tydeus, ěi, *Tyd'eus* (father of Diomedes).
tŭmpānum, i, n. *drum, tambour, timbrel*.
Tyndārĭdæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Tyndar'idæ, the sons of Tyn-darus*.

TYN

- Tyndārus, i, m. *Tyn'darus* (the father of Castor and Pollux).
 Typhis, idis, m. *Typh'ys* (the name of a man).
 tŷrannus, i, m. *ruler, despot, tyrant*.
 Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *Tyrrhe'nian, Etru'rian, Tuscan*.

U.

- ūber, ēris, n. *teat, breast*.
 ūber, ēris, adj. *rich, fertile, abundant*.
 ūbertas, ātis, f. (uber), *fecundity, abundance*.
 ūbi, adv. *where, when*.
 ulciscor, i, ultus, *to avenge one's self, to punish*.
 ultimus, a, um (sup. of ulter), *last*.
 ultio, ōnis, f. (ulciscor), *vengeance, revenge*.
 ultor, ōris, m. (ulciscor), *avenger, punisher*.
 ultra, adv. (ulter), *beyond, on the other side*.
 ultro, adv. (ulter), *voluntarily, of one's own accord; also, from the other side; ultro citroque, from one side to the other, back and forth*.
 ultus, a, um (ulciscor).
 ūlŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to howl*.
 Ulysses, is, m. *Ulys'ses* (a leader among the Greeks in the Trojan war).

UXO

- umbra, æ, f. *shadow, shade*.
 ūnā, adv. (unus), *together, at the same time*.
 unde, adv. *whence*.
 undēcīmus, a, um (undecim), *eleventh*.
 unguis, is, m. *nail, claw, hoof*.
 ūnicus, a, um (unus), *only, sole*.
 ūnīversum, i, n. (universus), *universe, the whole world*.
 ūnusquisque, ūnūquodque, gen. ūnius-cujusque, *each one*.
 Uragus, i, m. *Uragus*.
 Urānīa, æ, f. *Ura'nia* (the muse of astronomy).
 urbs, is, f. *city*.
 urgĕo, ĕre, si, sum, *to press, to urge*.
 Urgus, i, m. *Ur'gus*.
 usquequaque, adv. *continually, all the while*.
 ūsus, ūs, m. (utor), *use, usage, exercise, practice*.
 ūt, adv. and conj. *as, how, that, in order that*.
 ūter, tris, m. *bag, bottle (of leather)*.
 ūterque, utrāque, utrumque, gen. utrīusque (uter+que), *both, each*.
 ūtīlitas, ātis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, advantage, utility*.
 ūtīlīter, adv. (utilis), *usefully*.
 ūtor, i, ūsus, *to use, to enjoy*.
 uxor, ōris, f. *wife*.

VAC

VES

V.

- vacca, æ, f. *cow*.
 vāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to be empty, to be vacant, to be at leisure*.
 vae! interj. *alas! ah!*
 vāgor, āri, ātus (vagus), *to wander about, to stray*.
 valens, ntis (part. of valeo, used as an adj.), *powerful, strong*.
 vālō, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *to be strong, to be well, to be able, to avail, to be worth*.
 vārīetas, ātis, f. (varius), *variety, diversity*.
 vārius, a, um, *diverse, different, various*.
 vastitas, ātis, f. (vastus), *devastation, ravaging, desolation*.
 vasto, āre, āvi, ātum (vastus), *to lay waste, to ravage*.
 vātes, is, m. and f. *soothsayer, diviner, prophet*.
 vātīcīnīum, ii, n. (vates), *divination, prediction*.
 vector, ōris, m. (veho), *carrier, bearer, passenger*.
 vectus, a, um (veho).
 Vēdius, i, m. *Vedi'us* (a name of Jupiter).
 vēhēmenter, adv. (vehemens), *strongly, violently*.
 vēho, ēre, xi, ctum, *to bear, to carry*.
 Vējōvis, is, m. *Vejo'vis* (a name of Jupiter).

- vellus, ěris, n. (vello), *fleece*.
 vēlum, i, n. *sail*.
 vēnātīo, ōnis, f. (venor), *hunting*.
 vēnātor, ōris, m. (venor), *hunter, huntsman*.
 vēnēfica, æ, f. (veneficus), *sorceress, poisoner*.
 vēnēficus, a, um (venenum + facio), *poisonous, magical*.
 vēnēnum, i, n. *poison, venom*.
 vēnīo, ěre, vēni, ventum, *to come*.
 ventus, i, m. *wind*.
 Vēnus, ěris, f. *Ve'nus* (the goddess of love).
 vēritas, ātis, f. (verus), *truth*.
 vēro, adv. (verus), *truly, but*.
 versus, a, um (verto).
 versus, ūs, m. (verto), *verse, poetry*.
 verito, ēre, ti, sum, *to turn, to change*.
 Vertumnus, i, m. *Vertum'nus* (the god of the changing year).
 vescor, i, *to eat, to enjoy, to live* (upon any thing).
 vespere, adv. (vesper), *in the evening, at night*.
 Vesta, æ, f. *Ves'ta* (a name of Cybele).
 vēstālis, is, e (Vesta), *vestal, belonging to Vesta*.
 vēstīo, ěre, ūvi, or ūi, ūtum (vestis), *to clothe, to cover*.

VES

vestis, ia, f. *robe, garment, vestment.*
 vēto, āre, ūi, itum (vetus), to *forbid.*
 vētus, ēris, adj. *old, ancient.*
 vētustas, ātis, f. (vetus), *antiquity.*
 vexo, āre, āvi, ātum (veho), to *molest, to persecute, to vex.*
 vīa, æ, f. *way, road, street.*
 vīcis, vicem, vīce; pl. vīces, vīcibus (nom. and dat. sing. and gen. pl. wanting), f. *change, turn, vicissitude, function.*
 vīcissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn, alternately.*
 vīcissitūdo, īnis, f. (vicis), *change, alternation, vicissitude.*
 victīma, æ, f. *sacrifice, victim.*
 victor, ōris, m. (vinco), *conqueror, victor.*
 victōria, æ, f. (victor), *conquest, victory.*
 victus, a, um (vinco).
 victus, ūs, m. (vivo), *living, food, nourishment.*
 vīcus, i, m. *village.*
 vīdēlicet, adv. (videre + licet), *certainly, without doubt.*
 vīdēo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, to *see; in the passive, to seem, to appear.*
 vīgēo, ēre, ūi, to *flourish.*
 vīgēsīmus, a, um (viginti), *twentieth.*
 vīginti, adj. indec. *twenty.*
 vīmen, īnis, n. (vico), *twig, osier.*

VIX

vincio, ire, nxi, nctum, to *bind, to fetter.*
 vinco, ēre, vīci, victum, to *conquer.*
 vinctus, a, um (vincio).
 vinculum, i, n. (vincio), *bond, fetter.*
 vindico, āre, āvi, ātum (vim + dico), to *claim (as one's own), to avenge, to punish.*
 vīnum, i, n. *wine.*
 vīolentus, a, um (vis), *violent.*
 vīolo, āre, āvi, ātum (vis), to *treat with violence, to violate, to profane.*
 vīr, i, m. *man.*
 Virbīus, i, m. *Vir'bius.*
 virga, æ, f. *twig, sprout, branch, rod.*
 virgīnēus, a, um (virgo), *belonging to a virgin, virgin.*
 virgīnitas, ātis, f. (virgo), *virginity.*
 virgo, īnis, f. (vireo), *virgin.*
 virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), *valour, courage, virtue.*
 vīs, vis; pl. vīres, īum, f. *force, strength.*
 viscus, ēris, n. *inward, entrail.*
 vīso, ēre, si, sum (video), to *see, to visit.*
 vīsus, a, um (video, or viso).
 vīta, æ, f. *life.*
 vītis, is, f. *vine.*
 vīvo, ēre, xi, ctum, to *live.*
 vīvus, a, um, *alive, living.*
 vix, adv. *scarcely.*

VIX

vixi (vivo).
 vōcābulum, i, n. (vox), *name, word.*
 vōcīto, āre, āvi, ātum (voco), *to call, to name.*
 vōco, āre, āvi, ātum (vox), *to call, to invite.*
 vōlātus, ūs, m. (volo, volāre), *flying, flight.*
 vōlo, velle, vōllī (irreg. verb), *to be willing, to will, to wish.*
 vōlūbīlis, is, e (volvo), *rolling, inconstant.*
 vōlūcria, is, f. (volo, volāre), *bird.*
 vōluntārīus, a, um (voluntas), *willing, voluntary.*
 vōluptas, ātis, f. (volupe), *pleasure, delight.*
 vōlūto, āre, āvi, ātum (volvo) *to roll, to tumble about, to wallow.*

ZOD

vōtum, i, n. (voveo), *vow.*
 vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word.*
 Vulcānus, i, m. *Vul'can (the god of fire).*
 vulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (vulgus), *to publish.*
 vulgo, adv. (vulgus), *commonly, publicly.*
 vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum (vulnus), *to wound.*
 vultūr, ūris, m. *vulture.*
 vultus, ūs, m. *countenance, visage.*

X.

Xenīus, i, m. *Xe'nius (a name of Jupiter).*

Z.

zōdiācus, i, m. *zodiac.*





TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

NEW AND POPULAR SCHOOL-BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.,)

No. 14 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Teachers, School Committees, and all interested in Education, is solicited to the following School-Books, which are for sale by Booksellers and Country Merchants generally — with testimony from numerous Teachers and others, who have practically tested these books in the School-room, or carefully examined them.

THE PRIMARY SPELLING BOOK,

INTRODUCTORY TO THE "FAMILIAR SPELLING BOOK,"

COMPRISING EASY ELEMENTARY LESSONS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING, AND READING.

PAPER COVER.

MORAL TALES,

IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE,

OR, FIRST STEPS IN READING.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

FANCY PAPER COVER.

FIRST READING LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.

COMPILED BY THE

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF JUVENILE BOOKS.

FANCY PAPER COVER.

PIRCE'S NATURAL SERIES OF READING BOOKS.

"Take Nature's path, and mad opinions leave."—Pope.

- I.—THE PRIMER, alphabetical, with more than seventy cuts; 72 pages.
 II.—THE FIRST READER, " " fifty " 108 "
 III.—THE SECOND READER, " " fifty " 222 "
 IV.—THE THIRD READER, " " forty " 284 "
 V.—THE FOURTH READER, in press.
 VI.—THE FIFTH READER, in preparation.

Whoever presents to the public a new book, is expected to give, with it, his reasons for the act.

Within a few years, great advance has been made in the science and the art of TEACHING. In reading-books, there has not been a corresponding improvement. This is admitted by all; and practical educators everywhere are dissatisfied.

Most of the books we have, are the same that were in use before the public mind was aroused to the necessity of reform in this department of education, and before criticism was directed against the books; or, if we have some *new* books, they are such as are chiefly formed to the *old, defective models*; or are encumbered with useless, because impracticable, technicalities, definitions, and rules as to the "science of reading"—a mass of arbitrary and needless distinctions and directions, altogether incomprehensible to the learner of the art of reading—books, of course, which derive little advantage from having been prepared and published in the midst of progressive improvement. Hence, it is a common remark among *teachers*, that our "reading-books are decidedly behind the times."

To remedy some of the existing evils, by supplying some of the acknowledged deficiencies, in this department of instruction, is the object of the NATURAL SERIES OF READERS.

It is believed that these books, as mere reading books, will be found better arranged as to the extent of the pieces, for the exercise of thought and feeling, and the *modulations and discipline of the voice*, than any other books now before the public.

1. In the Primer, the learner is taught one letter at a time, as a lesson—the sound or sounds of the letter being learned in connection with its name; though instructors preferring to do so, can teach the Alphabet in the usual manner.

2. By this series, the child is taught how to pronounce each syllable of the words in the reading lesson; and this, by a very simple key of twenty-two words, which a child can learn in two hours, and which having learned, he requires no more assistance in pronunciation.

3. By the peculiar method here adopted, the learner is instructed to pronounce each syllable of a word as though it was the *part* of a word; and not, as taught by other orthoepists, as though each syllable was an *entire* word.

4. By this system, too, the pupil is instructed in what are really the sounds which make the spoken words, and is taught (more than by any other system he can be taught) to speak with perfect distinctness the sounds of the words he utters; and in the manner in which he should utter them, to make his elocution clear and easy.

5. By the arrangement of the *pronouncing and spelling lessons*, in the first four books of the series, the learner is put on his guard against relying on the sounds of the *spoken* words, in giving the letters of the *printed* words; the great cause of all the bad spelling of the language.

6. In other reading books, the lessons and "stories" are alike short—too short to excite and keep up an interest in the minds of learners.

7. In this series, the subjects are continued through several lessons; while each lesson has its peculiar point. Besides, the whole tenor and varying styles of the different pieces are such as to kindle the interest, and prolong its healthful excitement; to arouse the social and moral feelings; to throw a charm around the common incidents of every day life; and to impress the student with the truth that rectitude, industry and usefulness are the great conduces to honour, competence, and peace.

The books are commended to the attention of the friends of educational improvement, in the full belief that they will secure a free, easy, and natural style of elocution in the progressive tyro, and will *naturalize* the constrained, stiff, and artificial reader; and with the full conviction, also, that they are better graduated in their intellectual character than other books in common use, and simpler, clearer, higher, and more attractive and impressive in their moral tone; that to the old as well as young, they will be found "playful without being coarse, humorous without irreverence, if witty, not profane — instructive, though not prosy or dictatorial, severe, yet not repulsive, and sentimental without being dull."

Rome, N. ., January 25, 1851.

OLIVER B. FENNER.

✂ The above books are obtaining a general introduction into most of the best schools in the country; and teachers, by writing the publishers, (post-paid,) can obtain a copy for examination.

GRIGG & ELLIOT'S
NEW SERIES OF
COMMON SCHOOL READERS,
NUMBERS FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH.

These books are particularly adapted for an introduction into the Schools generally in the South and West.

HAZEN'S NEW SPELLER AND DEFINER.
VERY MUCH ENLARGED.

THE NEW SPELLER AND DEFINER.
312 Pages, 12mo.

BY EDWARD HAZEN, A. M.

This work was prepared for the press by the author of "THE SPELLER AND DEFINER;" a book generally known throughout the country. The words are classified according to the number of letters or syllables, and according to the parts of speech. Experience of twenty years in the original work just mentioned, has proved beyond doubt that these classifications greatly diminish the labour of committing the definitions to memory, and equally increase the certainty of recollecting them. By the same classifications, pupils are prepared to learn with facility the analysis of words, as the primitives commonly occur, in the various classes of words, before the derivatives. The work contains about ten thousand words, more than half of which are primitives, which serve as the foundations of others formed by the help of prefixes and suffixes. A sufficient number of derivatives are explained to guide in defining others. The form of definition generally corresponds with the meaning of the suffix or the prefix.

Unwearied pains were taken to give correct, unequivocal definitions. Mere synonyms were, therefore, avoided as much as possible; and circumlocution was preferred, with the view to indicate, with some certainty, the

precise applications of the words. On this account, the definitions are longer than they are in School Dictionaries, which contain so many words on each page, that, in most cases, they have no point.

The best definitions, however, seldom give a complete knowledge of a word; hence, in all large and complete dictionaries, sentences or parts of sentences are given to show how the words are applied. In this way the author has illustrated many words, to show how *pupils* are to associate them in regular exercises.

By the time pupils are competent to commit to memory the definitions of words, and to illustrate their applications, they are able to learn the theory of grammar. The outlines of English Grammar have, therefore, been introduced at the bottom of the pages. The space thus occupied amounts to thirty-three pages; yet the definitions of etymology, the rules of syntax, the formulas of parsing, and the structures of the language, together with numerous examples of illustration, are systematically presented. English Grammar is to be applied by pupils in the construction of sentences, and is thus to be rendered a subject of practical utility.

The book which has thus been described, can be depended upon as a correct and highly finished work. No recommendations are presented in its support, not because those of a high character could not be obtained, but because its author is sufficiently known to command the confidence of the teachers and the public at large.

37 Teachers, in ordering, will be careful to say, "Hazen's New Speller and Definer; Lippincott, Grambo & Co.'s edition."

WALKER'S SCHOOL AND FAMILY DICTIONARY. NEW EDITION.

FROM NEW STEREOTYPE PLATES.

GREATLY IMPROVED, AND PRINTED ON WHITE PAPER.

A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY AND EXPOSITOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

IN WHICH THE MEANING OF EVERY WORD IS EXPLAINED, AND THE
SOUND OF EVERY SYLLABLE DISTINCTLY SHOWN.

To which are prefixed an Abstract of English Pronunciation, and Direc-
tions to Foreigners for acquiring a Knowledge of the
Use of this Dictionary.

BY JOHN WALKER,

Author of "Elements of Elocution," "Rhyming Dictionary," &c.

ABRIDGED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

{ CHAMBER OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
{ First School Dist. of Pennsylvania, Philada., March 15, 1848.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First School District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, March 14th, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," published by Grigg, Elliot & Co., be adopted for use in the Public Schools.

[Certified from the Minutes.]

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Secretary.

TRACY'S NEW SERIES OF ARITHMETICS:
AN ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC,
CONTAINING
EXTENSIVE EXERCISES FOR THE SLATE.
12mo.

A SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,
CONTAINING
NEW AND IMPROVED RULES
FOR THE APPLICATION OF NUMBERS.
12mo.

BY C. TRACY, A.M.,
PRINCIPAL OF CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

TRACY'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, and TRACY'S SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, constitute a part of our educational series. These works are from the pen of a thorough, practical teacher, of long experience and eminent success, especially in the mathematical department. We therefore invite a critical investigation of their peculiar merits, with the fullest assurance that the result will be, their extensive introduction into the schools of our country. Space will not allow us, in this connection, to present all we desire; we therefore refer the inquirer to the works themselves, simply stating that we shall be happy to furnish teachers with copies for examination.

The design of the *more elementary treatise* is to lay a broad and deep foundation, on which may be reared a substantial superstructure. The exercises are therefore of an elementary character, but extensive and practical. A thorough investigation of the varied examples in Simple Arithmetic, presented in this book, must secure for the scholar of ordinary capacity a thorough acquaintance, not only with the nature of numbers in their elementary capacity, but with their application to the *practical* purposes of life.

The Scientific and Practical Arithmetic, although a work complete in itself, in every respect, has peculiarities not noticeable to any great extent in the primary work; its object being to apply the elementary principles therein developed, so as to secure, in all cases, the required result by the *most direct course*. The mode of dealing with figures here inculcated, inspires the scholar with activity of thought and execution, and consequently ready and accurate results. Instead of presenting full illustrations of what we here state, we refer the inquirer to the work of analysis by cancellation, as exhibited at page 81, and applied throughout the body of the work to all solutions naturally effected by the combined application of multiplication and

division; and especially to the *computation of exchanges* in the money, weight, or measure of different countries, as exhibited at pages 241-2-3-7, &c. The principle of cancellation, in itself considered, is of course no new thing; but its application as here presented, important though it is, we are confident, *cannot be found in any other system of Arithmetic extant.*

In the application of the roots to business purposes, other new features in arithmetical science, which both abbreviate and shorten the ordinary process, are presented. We say "new features;" by this we simply mean, new applications of principles previously well known. In conclusion, we would simply invite attention to the following notices of the works from those who have tested their merits; most of whom are practical teachers, of eminent success.

The *third number* of the series will be issued soon. It will contain much that is new and important, relative to commercial and other business transactions of life.

Dear Sir:—I have examined your Arithmetics, and am free to say I know of no better works extant. I am particularly pleased with the clearness with which principles are stated, and with the general arrangement of the work.

SAMUEL GLEN,
Principal of Parochial School in Twelfth street, N. Y.

Having examined the series of Arithmetics by C. TRACY, A. M., I think them in many respects superior to any others I have seen. The exercises of the "elementary" work are well calculated to make expert and ready arithmeticians; while its whole plan renders it a fit substitute for a more expensive work. The "Practical Arithmetic" contains much original matter, especially on the subject of cancellation. Its rules and principles are clearly expressed; its examples are copious, appropriate, and well arranged. The excellence of these works renders them worthy of extensive patronage.

HENRY KIDDLE,
Principal of Public School No. 2, New York.

—By the application of the principle of cancellation throughout the series, the *shortest way* will be the ordinary method of the learner. The system is well adapted to make rapid and accurate arithmeticians, and eminently practical.

M. C. TRACY,
Principal of Mechanics' Institute, New York.

From the "Teachers' Advocate."

Mr. TRACY considers that the simple rules are most used, and urges the necessity of acquiring great familiarity and expertness in their use and application. His "elementary" work, therefore, contains extensive exercises for the slate. It is systematic and analytic; and many of the examples are made up from statistics occurring in commerce, practical economy, and science.

Of the "Scientific and Practical Arithmetic," the new and marked features are—a free and rational use of cancellation, an explanation of Proportion by agencies and results, and the application of the principle that the product of the roots of several numbers is equal to the root of the product of the same numbers.

These works are written by a skilful and eminently practical man, and are sufficiently extensive for all ordinary business purposes.

From Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., President of Rutgers Female Institute, N. E.

It gives me pleasure to state that I have examined the New Series of Arithmetics by Mr. CALVIN TRACY, with attention and interest. His larger work, professing to be an improvement of a former edition, is worthy of the name. His plan is lucid, comprehensive, and practical; and the whole shows the successful teacher, of long experience. The results of years in teaching Arithmetic are here very happily presented.

From Professor A. Rand, Principal of Boys' Select School, No. 16 Thirteenth street, New York.

Mr. TRACY:

Sir—I have for some time used your system of Arithmetic with much satisfaction. I give it the preference on account of its general application of the principle of cancellation. When your former edition was out of print, or rather when I was erroneously informed that it was so, I was so unwilling to relinquish its use, that I sent to my former pupils, and bought up old copies to supply my classes.

~~✂~~ The testimony of Prof. Rand respecting the purchase of old copies, is not a solitary case; others testify to having done the same.

SMITH'S NEW COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

THE CHILD'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.

DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO

R. M. SMITH'S COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

A small Quarto, illustrated by numerous Maps, on a new and improved plan, and over one hundred beautiful and original Cuts, forming the most complete and attractive Primary Geography yet published in this country.

This elementary work, as also the larger School Geography named below, contains as much or more geographical information, and better arranged, than any other Geographies now used in the schools of this country; for the truth of which, the publishers particularly request all teachers to examine for themselves. Copies for examination will be furnished gratis.

SMITH'S
NEW COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY,
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,

AND PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR ALL COMMON SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, &c.

This is a new work; and all persons ordering will please say—Lippincott, Grambo & Co.'s edition of Smith's Geography.

There is *no School-Book* ever issued from the American press that is more highly recommended than this invaluable elementary work; and it will be universally introduced into all the Public and Private Schools in the United States, if real merit is taken into consideration. All Teachers are particularly requested to give it a candid examination.

We subjoin testimonials from numerous distinguished Teachers and others, who have practically tested their value as school-books.

*From John M'Clusky, D. D., Principal of the Academy and Normal School,
West Alexandria, Pennsylvania.*

JUNE 23d, 1849.

Messrs. Grigg, Elliot & Co.—Having used R. M. Smith's Quarto Geography in the Academy of West Alexandria for some time, it gives me pleasure to recommend it to the attention of all Common District Schools, Academies, and even Colleges, as decidedly a work of great merit.

JOHN M'CLUSKY.

RICHMOND, November 13th, 1848.

Dear Sirs—I have devoted all my leisure to the books left with me. Smith's Common School Geography is the *best system I have ever examined*. I know of no book so well adapted as the American, to aid the instructor in teaching boys to think—without which there can be, in truth, no education.

Very truly yours,

R. N. FOX,

Teacher of Classical and Mathematical School, S. E. corner Capitol Square.

The following teachers in Richmond, Virginia, have also recommended and introduced R. M. Smith's Geography in their Schools and Academies.

H. PORTERFIELD TAYLOR,
Principal of Union Academy.

JUDITH A. BREEDEN,
Select School.

MISS AUSTIS MAGEE,
E. G. STARKE,
A. B. SMITH,
ABIAH S. HILLER,
M. H. SMITH,
MARY F. ANDERSON,

SUSANNAH H. BURTON,
CAROLINE H. GAY,
ELIZABETH L. READ,
C. A. STANFIELD,
A. LYON,
WILLIAM S. FISHER.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Jan. 9th, 1849.

We have carefully and critically examined R. M. Smith's Geography, and give it a decided preference over all other works of the kind, and have introduced it into our schools.

H. HUTCHINSON,
W. S. FORREST,
WILLIAM WHITE,
E. G. NEWSUND,
ANN BORER,

HOPE BAIN,
ELIZA M. RAMSAY,
A. E. BROWN,
LAURA L. DANIEL,
Teachers.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 3d, 1849.

We have introduced R. M. Smith's Geography into our schools.

S. PARRISH,
W. W. CAMPBELL

ABIGAIL ROCKWELL,
G. M. F. BASS,
Teachers.

We have introduced R. M. Smith's Geography into our schools.

JAMES CHARLTON, Newberry, Pa.
JOHN TOBIN, Boydstown, Bedford co., Pa.
JACOB LANDIS, York, Pa.
JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, York, Pa.
W. G. MITCHELL, York, Pa.
A. IRWIN, M'Connellsburg, Pa.
SAMUEL ARTHUR, Olney Clas. School, Phil. co., Pa.
S. SHIRLEY, Fayetteville, Pa.
M. J. BOYD, Lancaster, Pa.
PHOEBE PAINE, Carlisle, Pa.
W. H. BLAIR, Orrsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. ALEXANDER, Bedford, Pa.
M. J. LAVERTY, Shippensburg, Pa.
THOMAS W. MORRIS, Plainfield. Pa.

THE COLUMBIAN ORATOR,

CONTAINING

A VARIETY OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED PIECES,

TOGETHER WITH

RULES CALCULATED TO IMPROVE YOUTH AND OTHERS IN THE
ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL ART OF ELOQUENCE.

BY CALEB BINGHAM, A. M.,

Author of "The American Preceptor," "Young Lady's Accidence," &c.

One volume, 12mo.

THE AMERICAN MANUAL; A COMMENTARY ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

WITH QUESTIONS, DEFINITIONS, AND MARGINAL EXERCISES,
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY J. BARTLETT BURLEIGH, LL.D.

Twelfth Edition; 1 vol. 12mo.

The Publishers ask the particular attention of all Teachers and School Directors to the following notices of this popular School-Book:

Certificate of Correctness, from the Département of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, Oct. 1, 1850. }

This is to certify, that Joseph Bartlett Burleigh's Script Edition of the U. S. Constitution, with the Amendments, has been carefully collated with the originals in the Archives of this Department, and proved to be accurate in the *capitals, orthography, text, and punctuation.*

DAN. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

W. S. DERRICK, Chief Clerk.

{ OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
First School Dist. of Pennsylvania, Philada., Dec. 11, 1850.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers' Chamber, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Manual, by J. Bartlett Burleigh, be introduced as a class-book into the Grammar Schools of this District.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

This book has also just been introduced into the Public Schools of Washington, D. C.

ALLEGHANY CITY, May 31, 1849.

Having examined the American Manual, by J. B. Burleigh, and having used it as a text-book in our classes in the Public Schools of this city, we think it a work of superior merit. The subject, the style, the marginal exercises, the questions at the foot of each page, the appendix, and the statistical tables, are such as to make the work complete. In the hands of the judicious teacher, it will be found the *very book* needed.

J. A. COVELL,

E. FRAZIER,

M. WILSON,

JAS. B. D. MEEDS,

A. T. DOUTHETT,

JNO. STERRITT,

WM. M. HASTINGS,

LEONARD H. EATON,

Principal of 2d Ward Boys' School, Pittsburgh.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Principal of Pittsburgh Academy, and many other Principals of Schools and Academies.*

(COPY.)

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Wheeling, Va., held at the court-house, June 14th, 1849, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the American Manual, by Jos. Bartlett Burleigh, be and the same is hereby adopted as a text-book, to be used in the Public Schools of this city.

Attest,

GEORGE W. SIGHTS,
Clerk of Board of School Commissioners.

PITTSBURG, June 5th, 1849.

We, the undersigned, Teachers in the Public Schools of Pittsburg, have used Burleigh's American Manual with great satisfaction and delight. The plan of the work is in all respects judicious. The marginal exercises are a novel and original feature. They are arranged with great accuracy and discrimination. Their use not only excites the liveliest interest among the pupils, but produces great, salutary and lasting effects in arousing the mental powers, and leading the scholars constantly to investigate, reason, and judge for themselves. The Manual is elegantly written, and must have the effect to give a taste for what is pure and lofty in English literature. Throughout the entire work, the strictest regard is inculcated for the purest morality.

B. M. KERR,
J. WHITTIER,

SAMUEL C. HARPER,
M. H. EATON,
N. VERNON,

Prof. of Mathematics and English Literature in Frederick College. And many other Principals of Schools and Academies.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Roberts, Esq., President of the Board of School Commissioners of Princess Anne county, Virginia.

NEWTOWN, Princess Anne Co., Va., July 27, 1849.

The Board of School Commissioners, of this county, held a meeting about three weeks ago, and passed a resolution that the American Manual be introduced into our schools. The popularity of the Manual, upon examination by so large a number of our citizens, almost surprises me; for not only the School Commissioners have read it, but a great number of our citizens. I consider it the best book for training the young mind, in the earlier stages of its education, I have ever seen."

(COPY.)

BALTIMORE, October 5th, 1848.

The American Manual, by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, A. M., has been introduced by the Commissioners of the Public Schools into the Central High School, and the two Female High Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,
Clerk of Commissioners of Public Schools

BALTIMORE, March 14th, 1849.

This is to certify, that the Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools for Baltimore county have adopted the American Manual, by J. B. Burleigh, as a text-book, to be used in the schools under their direction. This Board has under its control over sixty schools located throughout Baltimore county.

WILSON C. N. CARR,

Clerk to the Board of School Commissioners for Baltimore county.

Extract of a Letter from Leroy G. Edwards, Esq., President of the Board of Public School Commissioners for Norfolk county, Virginia.

I consider the American Manual a desideratum which had not before been supplied, and respectfully recommend that it be used generally in every District Free School in this county.

Extract of a Letter from John B. Strange, A. M., and E. B. Tschudi, A. M., Principals of the Norfolk Academy, Virginia.

We do not hesitate to pronounce it (the American Manual) one of the best School-Books we have ever examined, not only as regards the matter, but also the manner of communicating it. The Manual is adapted to the capacity of the youngest, and must prove highly interesting and instructive to the oldest pupils. It communicates information which every American should possess, in a style so clear, and by a plan so admirable, that the work must commend itself to all who become acquainted with its merits. We shall introduce it into this institution, and hope that the schools throughout the country will not fail to appreciate its worth, and adopt it at the earliest moment as one of their text-books.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Colman Yellot.

I sincerely hope that the American Manual may become a standard text-book in all our schools. But it is a work designed not merely for the perusal of the young. Its peculiar beauty of style, and the great amount of useful information collected in so convenient a form, should render it a favourite book of reference for the legislator, the politician, and the general reader.

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Campbell, D. D., LL. D., President of Bethany College, Virginia.

The American Manual is an admirable text-book for teacher and pupil, on the various important subjects so essential to the American scholar and statesman.

(COPY.)

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 17th, 1849.

Messrs. Grigg, Elliott & Co.—We, the undersigned, Teachers of the Public Schools in the city of Steubenville, find, on trial, that Burleigh's American Manual is the best book with which we are acquainted for waking up the mind of youth, for training them to understand what they read, for leading them to investigate and reason for themselves; thereby thoroughly

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

fitting them for the duties of after life. The school, the infallible test of the merits of a class-book, proves that its proper use need only be witnessed to receive the approbation of every friend of thorough education.

M. A. WALKER,
M. KIDDO,
M. HULL,
J. BROWN,
M. ALLEN,

WM. M'CAY,
FRANCIS TURNER,
I. B. BUTLER,
E. KELL,
M. ORR.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. B. Everitt Smith.

I doubt whether the ingenuity of man can ever devise a work better adapted to ~~the purpose avowed by the author~~. I arose from ~~the perusal of~~ the American Manual, more deeply impressed than ever with my responsibility as a citizen, and with the absolute importance of fostering sound virtue and political morality.

From L. T. Cowell, Esq., late Teacher of Mathematics, Ypsilanti Seminary, Michigan.

Having carefully examined the American Manual, by President Burleigh, A. M., and having used it as a text-book (the best test of its merits), I deem it a work of superior merit. As a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States, it is of *high intrinsic worth*. The directions upon the method of instruction—the subject, the style, the marginal exercises, the appendix (a key to the whole work), the statistical tables, and the questions at the foot of each page, fully meet the wants of the pupil and teacher. The points treated of, the language, and the plan of the work, make it complete. It is of the highest order. Its *merits* commend it to universal approbation.

SMILEY'S ARITHMETIC;

Or, The New Federal Calculator, in Dollars and Cents.

This work contains, among other very important improvements, Questions on the Rules and Theory of Arithmetic, which are considered, by Teachers generally, very conducive to the improvement of the pupil. Although a prejudice exists among some Teachers in favour of the old works on Arithmetic, yet the very liberal patronage which this work has received, must be considered as decisive evidence of the high estimation in which it is held by most of the instructors of youth. Upwards of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

have been printed and sold. The sums being altogether in Dollars and Cents, gives it a decided preference over any other Arithmetic in use. The most distinguished Teachers in our city pronounce it superior to any other similar work; therefore the publishers sincerely hope this useful improvement will overcome the prejudice that many teachers have to introducing new works—particularly those preceptors who wish to discharge their duty faithfully to parent and child.

A KEY TO THE ABOVE ARITHMETIC,

In which all the examples necessary for a learner are wrought at large, and also solutions given of all the various rules. Designed principally to facilitate the labour of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid.

SMILEY'S
ARITHMETICAL RULES AND TABLES,
FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

This is the best work of the kind now in print; but teachers are particularly requested to examine for themselves.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS,
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF ANY ARITHMETIC

BY J. BARTLETT BURLINGH, LL.D.

This little volume should be in every school. It is unlike any other work before the public; pupils engage in its exercises with the enthusiasm of play, and are thoroughly fitted by it for the active duties of life.

**A Valuable and Necessary Assistant to the Study of Natural
Philosophy in Schools and Academies.**

MAYO'S
MECHANICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
IN SIX LARGE PLATES,
MOUNTED ON PASTEBOARD, AND CONTAINING NEARLY 100 FIGURES.

ARRANGED AND EDITED

BY W. S. MAYO, M.D.

A well-selected and well-engraved set of illustrations. They may not supersede an apparatus, when an apparatus can be had; but in all ordinary cases, and in all schools where the elements of natural philosophy are taught by the aid of nothing but the little, miserable illustrations in the books, these plates will unquestionably prove of the greatest service to the pupil, and very much facilitate the labor of the teacher.

C. W. HACKLEY, D. D.,

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College.

I have examined a set of plates about to be published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., and believe that they may be very useful in illustrating the elementary principles of Natural Philosophy.

JAMES RENWICK,

Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Columbia College.

I have examined the Philosophical Diagrams prepared by Dr. Mayo. They are, in my opinion, very accurate and well arranged, and cannot but prove highly useful for elementary instruction in the various branches of Natural Philosophy. It affords me pleasure to recommend them.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D.,
President of the New York Free Academy.

GRIMSHAW'S
LADIES' LEXICON AND PARLOR COMPANION:

CONTAINING

**NEARLY EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
AND EXHIBITING THE PLURALS OF NOUNS AND THE PARTI
CIPLES OF VERBS:**

BEING ALSO PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE

USE OF ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

BY WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, Esq.

One volume, 18mo.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S LEXICON,
OR POCKET DICTIONARY.**

BY WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, Esq.

One volume, 18mo.

"They differ from all preceding works of the kind in this, that they exhibit the plurals of all nouns which are not formed by the mere addition of the letter *s*, and also the participles of every verb now generally used; and, unless accompanied by a particular caution, no word has been admitted which is not now of polite or popular use; and no word has been excluded which is required either in epistolary composition or conversation."

In giving the above extract, we take occasion to say, that Teachers will find the "Ladies' and Gentleman's Lexicons" admirably adapted to take the place, with advantage to their pupils, of the different works recently put into their hands under the name of Expositors, &c.

✂ The above work has been introduced as a class-book into many of our academies and schools, with great approbation.

MURRAY'S EXERCISES AND KEY,
ADAPTED TO HIS GRAMMAR.

THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY;

OR,

EXAMPLES OF THE OPPOSITE EFFECTS OF VIRTUE AND VICE

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

1 vol. 12mo., with Plates.

"There are here collected, within a narrow compass, the most striking examples of individual virtue and vice which are spread forth on the pages of history, or are recorded in personal biography. The noblest precepts are recommended for the guidance of youth, and in the most impressive manner is he taught to conquer the degrading impulses which lower the standard of the human character."

~~~~~

## CONVERSATIONS ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

IN WHICH THE ELEMENTS OF THAT SCIENCE ARE FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

By the Author of "Conversations on Chemistry," &c.

With considerable Additions, Corrections, and Improvements in the body of the work, Appropriate Questions, and a Glossary.

BY DR. THOMAS P. JONES,

Prof. of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania.

~~~~~

CONVERSATIONS ON CHEMISTRY;

IN WHICH THE ELEMENTS OF THAT SCIENCE ARE FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED, AND

ILLUSTRATED BY EXPERIMENTS AND ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

From the last London Edition; in which all the late Discoveries and Improvements are brought up to the present time.

BY DR. THOMAS P. JONES,

Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, &c.

~~~~~

## ANSLEY'S ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE:

OR,

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF RHETORIC AND BELLES-LETTRES.

BY E. A. ANSLEY, A. M.

Half cloth; 1 vol. 12mo.

**CLEVELAND'S GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.**

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION.

A

**COMPENDIUM OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.**

BY CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED.

One volume, 12mo.

---

**RUSCHENBERGER'S  
FIRST BOOKS OF NATURAL HISTORY.**

FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, AND FAMILIES.

1. ELEMENTS OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, for  
Beginners; 45 cuts.
2. ELEMENTS OF MAMMA~~LOGY~~<sup>LOGY</sup>, THE NATURAL HIS-  
TORY OF QUADRUPEDS, for Beginners; 75 cuts.
3. ELEMENTS OF ORNITHOLOGY, THE NATURAL  
HISTORY OF BIRDS, for Beginners; 81 cuts.
4. ELEMENTS OF HERPETOLOGY AND ICHTHYOLO-  
GY, THE NATURAL HISTORY OF REPTILES  
AND FISHES, for Beginners; 66 cuts.
5. ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY, THE NATURAL  
HISTORY OF SHELLS AND MOLLUSCA,  
for Beginners; 119 cuts.
6. ELEMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY, THE NATURAL  
HISTORY OF INSECTS, for Beginners; 91 cuts.
7. ELEMENTS OF BOTANY, THE NATURAL HISTORY  
OF PLANTS, for Beginners; 194 cuts.
8. ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, THE NATURAL HIS-  
TORY OF THE EARTH'S STRUCTURE,  
for Beginners; with 300 cuts.

**ALSO, THE WHOLE SERIES, COMPLETE;**

Bound in 2 vols., half Turkey morocco.

**WITH A NEW GLOSSARY.**

\*.\* The above series is considered one of the most valuable contributions to the cause of Education which has ever been published in this country, and should be found in the library of every farmer and intelligent man, and particularly in all our School Libraries.

**Ruschenberger's Lexicon of Natural History.**

**A LEXICON  
OF TERMS USED IN NATURAL HISTORY.**

PREPARED FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND FAMILIES,

BY W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M. D.

One volume, 12mo.

---

"Dr. Ruschenberger performed a valuable service to science, as well as to popular education, when he prepared his series of popular manuals on Natural History. He has now added to the value of his previous works by the preparation of this lexicon of scientific terms, which puts into the hand of the student the key to them all. These works, which cannot be too well known among Teachers and School Directors, are, 1. *Anatomy and Physiology*; 2. *Mammalogy*; 3. *Ornithology*; 4. *Herpetology and Ichthyology*; 5. *Conchology*; 6. *Entomology*; 7. *Botany*; 8. *Geology*. Each of these subjects is treated of, in an elementary way, in a small duodecimo volume, about the size of an ordinary English Grammar, and suited for instruction in common schools and academies. The Lexicon now just issued is a volume of about the same size as the others, and contains a popular explanation of the technical terms used in the others. It is at once a key to the whole series, and also a valuable manual to the general reader; giving, in a small compass, all the most important items in the nomenclature of Natural History."

---

**GRIMSHAW'S POPULAR HISTORIES,  
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILY LIBRARIES.**

---

**GRIMSHAW'S  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,**

RECENTLY BROUGHT UP BY THE AUTHOR TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO,

**QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO THE ABOVE HISTORY;**

AND

**A KEY,**

ADAPTED TO THE QUESTIONS,

**FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND FAMILIES.**

GRIMSHAW'S  
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

RECENTLY BROUGHT UP BY THE AUTHOR TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO,  
QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO THE ABOVE HISTORY;  
AND  
A KEY,  
ADAPTED TO THE QUESTIONS,  
FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND FAMILIES.

---

GRIMSHAW'S  
IMPROVED EDITION OF  
GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE.

WITH A  
VOCABULARY OF THE PROPER NAMES  
Contained in the work; and the Prosodial Accents, in conformity with the  
pronunciation of Lempriere.

ALSO,  
QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO THE ABOVE HISTORY;  
AND  
A KEY,  
ADAPTED TO THE QUESTIONS,  
FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND FAMILIES.

---

GRIMSHAW'S  
IMPROVED EDITION OF  
GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ROME,  
REVISED AND CORRECTED:

AND A  
VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES  
Appended, with Prosodial Marks to assist in their Pronunciation. Also,  
QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO THE ABOVE HISTORY;  
And a KEY, adapted to the Questions, for the use of teachers and families.

**GRIMSHAW'S HISTORY OF FRANCE,  
WITH KEY AND QUESTIONS.**

---

**GRIMSHAW'S  
HISTORY AND LIFE OF NAPOLEON.**

In one volume, 12mo.

---

**GRIMSHAW'S SOUTH AMERICA.  
THE  
HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA,  
FROM  
THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD BY COLUMBUS,  
TO THE  
CONQUEST OF PERU BY PIZARRO.**

Interspersed with Amusing Anecdotes, and containing a Minute Description of the Manners and Customs, Dress, Ornaments and Mode of Warfare, of the Indians.

**BY WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.**

One volume, 12mo.

---

The Editor of the North American Review, speaking of these Histories, observes:—

“Among the Elementary Books of American History, we do not remember to have seen any one more deserving approbation than Mr. Grimshaw's History of the United States. It is a small volume, and a great deal of matter is brought into a narrow space; but the author has succeeded so well in the construction of his periods, and the arrangement of his materials, that perspicuity is rarely sacrificed to brevity.

“The chain of narrative is skilfully preserved; and the author's reflections are frequently such as to make the facts more impressive, and lead the youthful mind to observe causes and consequences which might otherwise have been overlooked. As a school-book, it may justly be recommended.

“What has been said of this volume, will apply generally to his other historical works. They are each nearly of the same size as the one just noticed, and designed for the same object; that is, the use of classes in schools.

“The History of England is an original composition; but the Grecian and Roman Histories are Goldsmith's, improved by Grimshaw, in which he has corrected the typographical errors with which the later editions of Gold-

smith's Abridgements so much abound; and removed any grossness in language, which, in some few instances, render these valuable compends less useful in the schools to which youth of both sexes resort. He has also added a Vocabulary of Proper Names, accentuated, in order to show their right pronunciation, which is a valuable appendage to the History.

"All these books are accompanied with very full and well-digested Tables of Questions, for the benefit of pupils, and also with Keys to the same, for the convenience of Teachers."

---

**AN ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

**BY WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.**

Third Edition; 1 vol. 12mo.

---

**MOODEY'S BOOK-KEEPING.**

**A PRACTICAL PLAN OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.**

---

**BIGLAND'S NATURAL HISTORY**

**Of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and Insects.**

**Illustrated with Numerous and Beautiful Engravings.**

**BY JOHN BIGLAND.**

Complete in one volume, 12mo. With QUESTIONS.

This work is particularly adapted for the use of Schools and Families, forming the most elegantly written and complete work on the subject of Natural History ever published, and is worthy of the special attention of the teachers of all our schools and academies.

---

**KUNST'S GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.**

---

**AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY**

**OF THE**

**ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES;**

**CONTAINING ALL THE WORDS IN GENERAL USE.**

**BY P. T. KUNST.**

One volume, 12mo.



**VIRGIL DELPHINI,**  
**WITH ENGLISH NOTES AND KEY.**

One volume, 8vo.

---

**HORACE DELPHINI,**  
**WITH ENGLISH NOTES AND KEY.**

One volume, 8vo.

---

**HUTCHINSON'S XENOPHON.**

One volume, 8vo.

---

Neuman and Barette's Spanish and English Dictionary.

---

**A POCKET DICTIONARY**  
**OF THE**  
**SPANISH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES:**

COMPILED FROM THE LAST IMPROVED EDITIONS OF

**NEUMAN AND BARETTI**

In Two Parts:

**SPANISH-ENGLISH, AND ENGLISH-SPANISH.**

One volume, 12mo.

---

**DIAMOND POCKET DICTIONARY**  
**OF THE**  
**FRENCH LANGUAGE:**

CAREFULLY REVISED,

AND THE

Pronunciation of all the Difficult Words added.

**BY J. ROWBOOTHAM.**

One volume, 16mo.

## THE THINKER:

IN THREE PARTS.

By J. BARTLETT BURLEIGH, LL.D.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1851.

At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools, First District of Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the "Thinker," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of this District.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
February 10th, 1852.

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the "Thinker," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, LL.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,  
Clerk Commissioners of Public Schools, Baltimore."

---

## THE PRACTICAL SPELLING BOOK.

BY J. BARTLETT BURLEIGH, LL.D.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
February 10th, 1852.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the "Practical Spelling Book," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, LL.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,  
Clerk Commissioners of Public Schools, Baltimore.

---

## THE AMERICAN MANUAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
February 10th, 1852.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School Commissioners for the city of Baltimore, held on Tuesday, 10th February, 1852, the following resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the "American Manual," by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, LL.D., be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of Baltimore.

J. W. TILYARD,  
Clerk Commissioners of Public Schools, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 16th, 1851.

The American Manual, by Joseph B. Burleigh, LL.D., has, by order of the Trustees, been introduced into the Public Schools of the city of Washington.

C. A. DAVIS, Sec. B. T. P. C.

## THE COMMERCIAL AND MECHANICAL ARITHMETIC, BY C. TRACY, A. M.

This book completes a series of works (three in number) which are acknowledged, by all who have examined them, to be superior to any that have previously issued from the American press. An important object aimed at in this entire series, is the presentation of such an amount of practical matter, and such modes of solution, as shall render the learner efficient when advanced upon the business arena of life. The processes of solution introduced will be found to possess two important characteristics, viz., that of being strictly analytical, and yet brief. The methods of solution are obvious and natural, and calculated to awaken activity of thought and action.

The present volume of the series will especially commend itself to the approbation of every intelligent teacher who may desire a work that shall be truly an *advanced work*—the subjects or divisions discussed being for the most part distinct from, and in advance of, those treated of in other works, and relating to the more important transactions of a practical business life, especially those of the commercial and mechanical departments, and which have heretofore been encountered for the first time in the counting-room. The subjects of Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Simple and Compound Arbitration of Exchange, Arbitration of Merchandise;—also, the Equation of Payments as applied to the settlement of ledger accounts, embracing items of both Dr. and Cr., are among those to which we would respectfully call the attention of the educators of youth. They are especially important and practical, and tend to secure enlarged views of the utility and application of numbers.

A Key to each of the two more advanced works will soon be issued for the convenience and use of teachers.

The following notices of the works have been received, among many others:

*From the Rev. William H. Martin, Principal of the Railway High School.*

"I have examined with care, and, as a result, have introduced into my school, the series of Arithmetics by C. Tracy, A. M.

"In no department of study is a thorough text-book more essential than in the science of figures. Their philosophical relation and familiar application should become as household words. To this end, a work understandingly addressed to the apprehension of the learner in every stage of his progress,—comprehensive in character, explicit in detail, and extensive in examples of practical application, adapted to the business transactions of life,—is a *'sine qua non.'* On these points, the series of Mr. Tracy is unequalled. From the first step to the last, it aims unceasingly at thorough understanding and extensive practice, rendering them ingrain and secure for actual use. The subjects of Exchange, and other commercial and mechanical operations, are for the first time treated with due attention. For conciseness and brevity, these operations will be admired by business men. It cannot fail of appreciation on the part of thorough, practical educationists."

*Extract from a review of the Commercial and Mechanical Arithmetic by the New York Tribune.*—"The leading branches of commercial arithmetic, especially, are treated with copiousness as well as clearness. The subject of Exchange is admirably elucidated,—the most difficult cases are analyzed,—and practical methods given for determining the value of foreign remittances and drafts, when required to pass through a prescribed course of exchange, which cannot fail to prove of unquestionable value upon the entrance of the student into mercantile life. Nor is less attention paid to the various calculations embraced in the more important mechanical arts. We cordially recommend the work to practical teachers. The lucid and orderly arrangement of topics, the simplicity of its methods, and the abundance and aptness of its examples, give it a well-merited eminence among the numerous works presenting their conflicting claims on the favor of educators."





